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CLINTON, N. C.

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B. F. GRADY, Jr.
M. McLEOD.
dec 25 46-1m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this work. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

UNAFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yours if under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your life, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, I will offer for sale by public auction, at the Court House in the city of Wilmington, that valuable PLANTATION in the county of New Hanover, lying on the south side of the North Eastern branch of the Cape Fear river, containing about 850 ACRES, part of the Rocky Point lands, well known as the VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION, and now occupied by Mr. E. H. Quigg. And at the same time and place about 75 Acres of land on the other side of said river, and nearly opposite said Vatts Plantation. One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments to be made in one, two and three years thereafter, with interest from said day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give satisfactory bonds for the deferred payments, secured by a mortgage on the premises. And I reserve a power to sell if default is made on any payments for sixty days after it may be due; and also to pay for drafting necessary conveyances.

This sale is made by Mrs. Bettie A. Lane, under a conveyance in mortgage of said premises heretofore made to her.

WM. A. WRIGHT,
Attorney.
dec 18 45—

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1868.

A. H. Galloway, colored, presented a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Wilmington, in reference to the rates of pilotage. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Osborne: A bill to force Executors and Administrators to discharge their duties. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Scott: A bill to extend a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to New River. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Scott: A resolution in favor of J. Murrill, Sheriff of Onslow. On his motion the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Osborne, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money to meet the present exigencies of the Treasury was taken up and passed its second reading, Mr. Graham voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Legg, the rules were suspended and the resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Brunswick was taken up and passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER, VIZ:

Report of one-half of the committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Mr. Purdie ineligible to his seat.

Mr. Graham said that this was a very important question, and should not be considered at a time when there are so few Senators in their seats. He did not see the necessity of hasty action; nothing could be accomplished by it and he moved to postpone its further consideration until January 6th.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order on the ground that a similar motion was voted down on yesterday.

Mr. Wynne said he hoped the object of the Senator from Orange would be reached in some way. He agreed with the Senator, that this was an important question and should not be rushed through without mature consideration. A postponement of this question, in his judgment, would not injure any one, and would simply be an act of justice to the Senator. The Senate can lose nothing, Mr. President, by an extension of courtesy, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate on yesterday refused to postpone to the 6th of January.

Mr. Hayes said this question had been postponed time and again, to allow the Senator an opportunity to get his disabilities removed, and he was authorized by a member of the House to state that a telegram had been received to-day, from one of our Representatives in Congress, which stated that Mr. Purdie's disabilities would not be removed.

Mr. Wynne said that on yesterday, during the discussion, something was said about certain communications relating to this subject. They stated that the Senator would be relieved of his disabilities. The Senator from Robeson insisted upon having these communications read for the information of the Senate. Now, Mr. President, if the telegram the Senator alluded to, is in the city (without casting any reflection on the Senator), I ask is it not right and just that *it* should be presented to the Senate, particularly if this information is to influence the action of the Senate?

The question recurring on Mr. Wynne's motion, the Senate refused to reconsider—yeas 16, nays 16. *The President voted in the negative.*

Mr. Beeman moved to postpone its further consideration to the 8th of January, which was carried, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Eaves, Graham, Harrington, Lindsay, Long, Love, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Osborne, Richardson, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Sweet, Wynne and Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, colored, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Legg and Stephens—14

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to reconsider the vote,

And, on motion of Mr. Osborne that motion was laid on the table—yeas 16, nays 15.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1868.

Mr. Sinclair moved to reconsider the vote by which the consideration of the bill to erect the new County of Dare was postponed until the third Monday in January next.

Mr. Davis moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Farrow said he hoped the House would not reconsider the vote. It would not certainly hurt the bill to postpone it for a short while. All that he asked was a little time to hear from his people, in order to ascertain their wishes.

Mr. Jarvis said it was nothing but reasonable to grant the time asked for. He did not think, because they were the dominant party, that they should hurry through a bill which might be distasteful to the people whom it mostly concerned. He did not care whether the movement was a political one or not. He should certainly follow the dictates of his own convictions of right and wrong, and object to any reconsideration of the vote.

Cuffee Mayo, colored, favored the reconsideration; William Cawthorne, colored, objected to it; and Wm. Hutchings, colored, also favored it.

J. S. Leary, colored, said that, on yesterday, this question of postponement was thoroughly discussed, and the bill was postponed. He voted for that motion because he thought the request of the Representatives of those counties for time to ascertain the wishes of their constituents in the matter was a most reasonable one. He thought so still. He had the party lash often cracked over his head because he did not act as other men wished him, but as long as he had a seat on this floor he would inform everybody that he intended to represent the interest of the people, and not the interest of any clique. He hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail, as it was nothing but fair and courteous to grant the request of the Representatives of those counties, who, he must presume, knew more of the wishes of the people of that section than we do.

Mr. Stilley took the floor in favor of the reconsideration. He said the Republicans of that section asked for this county, and the gentlemen who represented that section on the floor were Democrats, and the Republicans were not represented.

Mr. Jarvis: Can you put your finger on the name of a Republican on that petition?

Mr. Stilley: I suppose the Senator from that section who introduced this measure, knows who are Republicans.

Mr. Jarvis: I want you sir to point them out.

Mr. Stilley responded in substance that he did not know them, and continued for some time to urge the reconsideration, repeating in substance the arguments gone over yesterday.

After some further debate, Mr. Stilley said the Senators of that section authorized him to say that they would prefer to have the bill defeated than postponed.

Mr. Stevens spoke in favor of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Pou said that when he was satisfied that the people of that section wished for the new county, then he would vote for it, regardless of what any outsider should say. For the reason that it had not been shown that the people wished it, he voted for the postponement yesterday, and for the same reason he would oppose any motion to reconsider.

Mr. Argo expressed himself to the same effect. He did not think any action should be taken in the matter, until the desires of the people concerned should be clearly and fairly ascertained.

Mr. Farrow said he had been a member of this House off and on for many years, and he had never, during the whole course of his experience, witnessed such an entire disregard of the usual courtesies which the House paid to Representatives where matters of a purely local character concerning their immediate section were under discussion.

Mr. Sinclair *called for the previous question* on his resolution to reconsider. The call was sustained, and the motion prevailed—yeas 42, nays 35.

After a long debate, and innumerable points of order as to the present status of the bill, the question was decided by the Chair to be properly on the motion to postpone until the third Monday in January.

Mr. Jarvis said the people of the section which the bill proposed to cut up did not know even that such a proposition was pending in the House. He could not see any reasonable objection to the request of the Representatives of the people of that section, for time to ascertain the wishes of the people. He knew that it had been represented outside, that the reason he opposed the bill was because the one hundred votes that the bill takes away from the county of Tyrrell would leave it Republican. That was not so, for that county has a registered majority of over three hundred Democrats.

The question recurred upon the motion to postone until the third Monday in January.

On motion, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in a vote of yeas 24, nays 40.

The question recurred upon the motion to refer to the committee on Counties and Townships.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted, yeas 32, nays 40.

Mr. Sinclair moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its several readings, and on that motion *called the previous question*. The call for the previous question was sustained and the rules were suspended by a vote of yeas 44, nays 31.

The bill was again read, when Mr. Sinclair moved to put it on the second reading, and on that motion called the previous question. The call was sustained, and on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in yeas 47, nays 24.

Mr. Sinclair moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its final passage, and on that motion called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the vote stood yeas 47, nays 37.

The motion did not prevail—two-thirds not voting in favor of it.

On motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, the rules were suspended and House bill No. 117, for the better protection of certain debtors, was taken up.

The question recurred upon the following substitute of Mr. Seymour: "*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That any Sheriff or their officers, deputy or agent, who shall, under any warrant, expose to public sale or take away so much of the property or estate of any debtor as is exempted from sale upon execution by exemption laws in existence previous to the adoption of the present Constitution, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, offered an amendment by adding "and punished by not more than $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment."

Mr. Seymour accepted it. After some debate Mr. Seymour called the previous question.

The call was sustained and resulted in 38 yeas to 13 nays—not a quorum voting.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

From the Daily Journal, Feb., 1868.

The Flowers Grape.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 30, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I drop you an item of history in connection with the Flowers Grape. This grape which is now so anxiously sought after and extensively cultivated for wine-making, is a native of Robeson county, N. C., and was discovered prior to 1816, by William Flowers (*known as pipen Billy*) in Flowers' Swamp, from whence it derives its name. In 1816 Mr. Giles Williams, who is now living, visited the parent vine, for the purpose of obtaining cuttings or plants. The vine then had the appearance of being ten or twelve years old. The precise spot where this famous grape was first discovered is sixteen miles South of Lumberton, N. C. From this one parent vine many thousands of plants have been carried to all parts of the country, North and South, and the Flowers Grape of Robeson county is now competing with standard grapes of the old countries.—Many thousands of plants and cuttings of this grape are now shipped by Express and on the railroads every Winter, by the citizens of Columbus county, N. C., where this grape is now more extensively grown than in any other part of the United States.

Among the many excellencies which this grape has to commend it to wine-makers, besides making the best wine in the world, is the time of ripening and the fact that the entire crop ripens at one time, and never fall from the vines until destroyed by frost—they must have been frozen before they fall. Very light frosts do not cause them to fall. This grape commences ripening in September, and first changes slowly from its green state to a dark red or brown color, and continues a gradual change until fully ripe. When the last of this reddish color disappears around the stem, the grape being coal black, which is proof of its being quite ripe. The stem itself is one marked peculiarity, which distinguishes this from any other grape; as the stem enters the grape it branches into three prongs, like a tripod, which reach near the centre of the fruit, and never give way or pull out till the grape is fully ripe. Wine-makers who engage in the business extensively will find this their best grape, and while they use the Scuppernong and other varieties, and have to employ force to pick and work them, when these are finished up they find the Flowers' all hanging on the vines waiting, after all other varieties have been gathered and worked, so that the hands may not be idle, but can just be changed over to the Flowers vineyard, when the best wine will be made last.

Very respectfully,
T. S. MEMORY.

P. S.—This grape was first brought to Columbus county and cultivated by a man named Babson, hence it is sometimes called the *Babson Grape*. T. S. M.

STATE NEWS.

THE COLDEST DAY.—On Friday morning last we experienced the coldest day known for many years. The Thermometer stood at 2 below zero. The day before it blew a perfect gale and snow fell to two inches in depth.—Asheville *News*.

REVIVED.—Mr. E. H. Britton has revived his paper at Charlottee under the name of the *Courier-Bulletin*.

A NEGRO WOMAN SHOT.—Jane Jackson, a negro woman, living in a brothel, corner of George and Pollock streets, New Berne, was shot by a negro soldier Wednesday night last. The ball lodged in her right breast and inflicted a wound which resulted fatally the following day. The murderer has been arrested.

THE LAST.—The *Tri-Weekly Old North State* at Salisbury has closed its existence under its present editors and proprietors. A few days will elapse before its fate is definitely known. In the mean time the publication of the Weekly *Watchman* and *Old North State* will be continued.

HORSE THIEVES.—The two strange negroes spoken of in our issue of the 17th inst., as having been arrested and jailed for the supposed stealing of the horse and buggy in their possession, it appears, stole the horse in Pitt county. They stole one horse from Dr. Brown and another from Mr. Robt. Green. They came through Raleigh and traded one horse for the buggy they had here. The one they sold here was fast, no doubt a three minute horse. The negroes were arrested by the Mayor and imprisoned, but it appears that next day one of the *loil* squires, a. g. Thornton, had them released entirely unbeknowing to the Mayor. The next day parties in pursuit of the property came in and proved the horse here. They had gotten the other horse in Raleigh. Had not this officious squire interfered in the premises, the guilty scoundrels would have been taken back to Pitt. So it is, and so it will be as long as we have such men in authority as now disgrace their position.—Fayetteville *Eagle*.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN FORSYTH.—No little excitement has been caused in the eastern part of this county by the discovery that gold exists in our soil in particles that are by no means infinitesimal. Some weeks ago a nugget as large as a pigeon's egg, of almost pure metal, was picked up on the farm of Mr. Soloman Teague, and upon being taken to Greensboro to be tested, it was pronounced the genuine article beyond all cavil. We understand that an English company has taken the matter in hand, and already sunk a shaft on the spot where the indications are most favorable, and it is said that the parties engaged in the enterprise are quite sanguine as to their prospects.—Winston *Sentinel*.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—Last night a little after nine o'clock, Mr. Thomas Stanly, living on Hancock street, opposite the colored church, discovered a ball of fire on his kitchen, evidently placed there by an incendiary. Fortunately for the entire neighborhood the dangerous instrument of destruction was removed before much damage was done. The ball was made of identically the same material as that thrown upon the market-house a night or two ago.—New Berne *Jour of Com* 25th.

JAIL DELIVERY.—The jail here was broken open Tuesday night and three negroes imprisoned for larceny escaped.—They had been furnished tools from the outside, with which they effected the aperture, through which they passed out.—It is evident too, that there had been some boring from the outside.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

THE CHARLOTTE TRAGEDY.—The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury of inquest over the victim of the recent Charlotte tragedy:

That the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of Lee Dunlap, and Burton Schenck, as principals; Lee Dunlap having shot with a pistol the deceased in left side just below the nipple, passing through the sixth rib, into the heart and thence into the bowels, also on the right side by a pistol shot at the hands of said Dunlap, making a flesh wound. Burton Schenck striking a blow with a stick on the right side of the head, inflicting a severe wound on the head. The Jury further finds that Horace Lynch, alias Lowry, was accessory to the felony by receiving the pistol from Lee Dunlap and concealing the same; with other testimony.

CHARLOTTE.—"Gov." Holden on Monday made the following appointment of municipal officers for the city of Charlotte:

Mayor— F. W. Ahrens.

Aldermen—Chas. A. Frazier, Jas. Ernshaw, Edward Fullings, D. N. Sherwood, Thos. Gifford, H. M. Pritchard, D. C. Barnhardt.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—At the late session of the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, at Statesville, the following gentlemen were elected additional Trustees of Trinity College, viz:

Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Raleigh.
Maj. Seaton Gales, "
M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., "
E. A. Thorn, Esq., Halifax.
Maj. W. M. Robbins, Salisbury.
Maj. W. C. Dowd, Charlotte.
M. H. Davis, Esq., Louisburg.

NOVEL FEATURE IN LEGISLATION.—Yesterday morning, the opening "ceremonies" of the House of Representatives were enlivened by *music*, discoursed by the colored Brass Band of this city. During the short session, the Band had the modesty to remain quiet, but, upon the adjournment, the leader's eye happening to light upon some one or two prominent members of the "Ring," and being inspired by a laudable desire to do justice to the occasion, he set the Band to playing—what was it? The Rogue's march?—Ral. *Sentinel*.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—George Nelson, the negro man charged with the murder of Charles Crawford, was taken from prison yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Thomas Saturday. He was carried before His Honor, who elicited all the facts in the case. The evidence clearly proved that the killing was a case of excusable homocide; but His Honor stated that he felt some delicacy in discharging the prisoner, as more evidence would be adduced before the grand jury, and, therefore, would release him on bail—the sum of $500 being demanded. The prisoner gave as bondsmen Mayor Palmer and ——Stepney, negro, and was accordingly released.—New Berne *Journal of Commerce*.

DEATH OF MAJ. H. W. HUSTED.—We announce with profund regret, the death of our estimable and venerable friend and townsman, Maj. Hiram W. Husted. This sad event occurred very suddenly, at his late residence in this city, early on Sunday evening. Mr. H. had been complaining of slight indisposition for several days, but was on our streets on Friday, lively and pleasant as was his wont. On Sunday evening, though so unwell, he was in cheerful conversation with a friend, who had called to see him, when suddenly clasping his hand to his chest, he expired instantaneously, without an utterance.—He was in the 67th year of his age.

Ral. *Sentinel*.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—Noon.

A general amnesty proclamation is expected to-morrow.

From Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 24—Noon.

Refugees from the militia continue to arrive.—The reported investigation by Grant, causes wide spread rejoicing. Martial law has been withdrawn from Little Rock and a portion of Lafayette county.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

ATHENS, Dec. 23.

The Greek government demands approval from Chambers of credit for one hundred million drachms, and an extraordinary levy of troops.—The national guard has been mobilized, and Paris and Patros fortified.

PARIS, Dec. 24—Noon.

The Moniteur's Paraguayan advices state that General Lopez will seek a reconciliation with the United States, and continue an energetic resistance to the movements of the allied army.

Napoleon has received O'Lazaga as Ambassador from Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon.

The plans of conference of the great powers originated with Russia, backed by Prussia, and is favored by Austria, and the Italian effort to settle the question without bloodshed will, undoubtedly, be successful.

From Washington—The President's General Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24—P. M.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865; on the 7th day of September, 1867; and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and whereas, the authority of the federal government having been re-established in all the States and territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that an universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion be extended to all who have borne any part therein will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the national government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general government.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all the rights and privileges and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 24—P M.

The State Auditor to-day forwarded to Europe seven thousand five hundred pounds to pay the July interest of the two per cent. State debt.

In the case of Sallie Anderson, under sentence of death and who was released by Judge Underwood and again arrested a few days afterwards by the city authorities, the Mayor has applied to General Stoneman to know what to do with her, as the county authorities have made no requisition for her.

Thomas H. Wynne, of Baltimore, has been elected Superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.

In consequence of the constant crowd pressing upon him, General Grant will receive no visitors after 12 o'clock.

The Departments worked only a couple of hours to-day.

There is no news of interest to the public transpiring.

Thomas C. Moore, an old resident of Williamsburg, New York, in codicil to his will, revokes a devise of his personal estate to his sister, Martha Jane, comprising bonds, mortgages, scrip, certificates of bank stock, money, &c., for the reason that he desires to set apart a moderate fund for the relief of the suffering and destitute widows and orphans of southern soldiers who died or were killed in the late war in the eastern parts of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia.

He therefore bequeaths to James Hall and Francis J. Porcher, Louis Dade Saussur and E. Henry Frost, of Charleston, South Carolina, and Rev. John Rumley, bonds in trust for that purpose, amounting to twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

The fortune to be distributed in South Carolina to be more than one-fifth of he whole of the above amount. The amount with interest, to be distributed in the course of seven years.

All the residue of the bonds and mortgages, with few exceptions, he sets aside for the rebuilding or repairing of churches, without regard to sect or denomination, injured by the late war within the districts of the southern States aforesaid.

Solicitor John M. Binckley has prepared a card to the public, in which he reviews Van Wyck's report, and says the latter made representations directly opposite to the truth, and that he knew they were untrue when he made them. Binckley calls him a despicable politicaster.

Fire at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass, Dec 26.

A fire broke out here to-day and nearly the entire city was burned. The loss amounts to many millions. The suffering of the people is indescribable.

Mr. Colfax at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Colfax, the Vice President elect, in responding to a serenade, uttered nothing political. He said unfortunately he was not born in New England, nor did his ancestors come from thence.—He concluded by saying that every loyal heart is happy—Gen. Grant is happy—I am happy.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec 26.

Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, Charles Dickens' brother's wife committed suicide in this city to-day.

Fire at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec 26.

The distillery of J R Sedgwick, and the plaister mill of Allen & Magruder, and several small dwelling houses, on thirty-sixth street, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $30,000.

Murder and House-Burning in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec 26.

Gabriel Martin, and two Maiden sisters, residing in Columbia county, were murdered and robbed on Thursday night last, and the house set on fire and their bodies consumed. Suspicion is said to rest on some negroes who reside in the neighborhood.

CABLE DISPATHES.

MADRID, Dec. 26.

The Duke of Montpensier has published a manifesto, announcing the liberal views of the Lenapapers.

Nuparciale suggests the nomination of the son of the Duke of Montpensier for King under a Regency.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson yesterday received a deputation of London artizans, who are desirous of founding a colony in Nebraska. Mr. Johnson favors the project.

Dispatches from Athens say that the Turkish Government has placed two war ships on the coast to prevent the departure of volunteers for Crete.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

A newspaper, La Gaulois, says that Russia urges the United States to take part in the Eastern question.

MARSEILLES, Dec 26.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state, that after the failure to take Vallita by land, the ironclads attempted it with no better success.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D C, December 27.

The actors and proprietors of Canterbury Hall, in this city, whose programme included the French Can-Can, were arrested during the play for an indecent exhibition.

A dispatch from Lynn, Mass., says only five buildings were burned in the recent fire. Loss $300,000.

Congressman Beck of Kentucky, has written a letter to Gen. Breckinridge, who is now in Cuba, advising and urging him to return at once.

It is expected that Hons. Jacob Thompson, J. M. Mason and General Early will return at the same time.

An appeal has been issued by the Washington National Monument Committee, asking ministers of the various churches throughout the country to take up a collection on the Sunday preceding the 22d of February, 1869, in furtherance of the completion of that monument.

The appeal is signed by Andrew Johnson, *ex-officio* President, Gen. Grant and W. W. Corcoran among the Vice Presidents

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 28—Noon.

The Eastern question is more threatening, A Conference is not absolutely certain. The parties decline yielding any of the points as a compromise.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Dec 28—Noon.

The revolutionists have destroyed the lighthouse at Lucretia channel, thereby endangering navigation of the Bohamas.

It is reported that 800 filibusters landed at Cochana's December 18.

It is also reported that 1,800 troops at Santiago are surrounded by 10,000 insurrectionists.

Several jars of strichnine were found among the baggage of the insurrectionists captured at Moran.

Gen. La Tarre sailed Friday for Santiago, with troops.

Six hundred Government troops are closely besieged at Manzanella, where, in consequence of bad food, cholera appeared.

The accounts of the battle of Moran are conflicting and unsatisfactory.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 28—P M.

It is stated that Mr. Davis has been urged to surrender himself again to imprisonment, when a *habeas corpus* will bring him before the Supreme Court, whereby the potency of the President's amnesty proclamation will be fully tested.

It is stated that Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Benjamin and Breckinridge all inquire regarding the exact protection which the amnesty proclamation affords.

A delegation of Georgia negroes have arrived here for the purpose of protesting against the present admission of the Georgia Senators

A dispatch sent hence says that General Grant is determined to root out the whiskey, railroad and other rings, even if he has to fill every civil office from the army or navy.

Gen. Grant is to leave the city on Wednesday next. He is to return, it is said, in about seven days.

Secretary McCulloch returned to the city to-day.

Mr. Butler is preparing a speech against the resumption of specie payments.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec 28—P M.

Gen. Stoneman has directed the Mayor to hold incustody Sally Anderson, who was recently released by Judge Underwood.

Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—P M.

The failure of Storms, Thurber & Co., retail dealer in dry goods, is announced.

Hopes are entertained of a favorable settlement with Lathrop, Luddington & Co.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Times and Standard editorially condemn the conference as useless.

Brussel's Independece Belzee says the prospects of the conference is reassuring.

ATHENS, Dec. 24.

Fering, the Minister of Greece, officially declared the government ready to make any sacrifice for the maintainance of her rights and independence.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The French Chamber will assemble on the 18th of January.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.

The Porte will decline his adherence to the condition of the terms of his Cretan ultimatum.

Family Feud.

The Northern papers are filled with reports of a feud between Gen. Grant and Congress. The New York *World's* Washington correspondent, under date of the 24th inst. says:

The day ending this morning has been one of intense political excitement among politicians here. The cause of the excitement is the difference of opinion between General Grant and leading Congressmen in regard to the continuance of the Civil Tenure law. The exclusive disclosures of your dispatches of this difference are as true as exclusive pains are taken to keep the breach private in order to heal it.

THE FACTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

General Grant has on three occasions since Tuesday expressed his intention, in terms worthy in emphasis of Andrew Jackson, to have the Civil Tenure bill repealed. His first utterance of the kind was to Washburne, at his (Grant's) residence on I street, on Tuesday night, after the receipt of that day's World containing the disclosure of Butler's dodge to have the bill repealing the Civil Tenure set lie over till after a day long enough to let Mr. Johnson pocket it with fatal effect. General Grant excitedly asked his friend: "Is there anything in this? If I thought that such a game was meant, I would—"

The rest of the sentence ended literally in smoke.

ANOTHER INTERVIEWER OF GRANT.

Yesterday morning a Senator of the State of Missouri, just about to depart home for the recess, called to pay his respects, and to say good-bye to General Grant at his headquarters. The conversation got on to politics, and the Senator made the initiative remark:

"General, I think the Civil Tenure law has worked badly, and will work worse."

To this opinion General Grant replied exactly in the following words:

"I think so, too. I am glad you think so. That law must be *really* repealed before I begin."

Evidently General Grant was resolving purposes in his mind, and was harboring suspicion there, too. These suspicions found vent and these purposes unwontedly emphatic expression that very afternoon.

The *World's* correspondent thus concludes its reference to the matter:

It is felt—and Washington is accurately acute to catch the real meaning of events—that an irreparable breach has been made between the President to be and the Congress as is, which the Congress to be will only aggravate.

Mrs. Grant says that Mr. Grant is a very obstinate man. An obstinate man attains the climax of that divine quality in a quarrel. The quarrel is in. The other side is not a whit less placable. A very nice little fight is begun, in which any result is possible except surrender of either side or their fusion. And all this has come to pass without help or instigation of third persons. It is a family feud and will be a family feud and will be a family funeral. It simply demonstrates that the party of revolution, after getting all they could of that element out the country, are applying the principle to themselves. Creating the miseries of our land, they cannot survive their settlement.

John Williams, a roller in an iron mill of Pittsburg, rolled nine tons of three-eighths round iron in one day last week. This is claimed to be the largest amount ever turned out by one man.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of ever character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Passports for Americans.

The following letter, relating to the necessity of Americans taking out passports when going abroad, has been sent in answer to inquiries from New York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, requesting to be informed if any reliance can be placed upon recent articles in the New York papers advising all American citizens who desire to reside for any length of time in any of the German cities to provide themselves with passports, and also informing the public that passports are very desirable for Russia and Austria, and indispensable for Cuba, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that the articles referred to can be relied upon. This Department would advise all citizens visiting foreign countries to provide themselves with passports, as they might be liable to serious inconveniences if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

The General Amnesty.

In its comments upon the President's Christmas proclamation of general amnesty, the National Intelligencer remarks:

"The American people will say that it is high time that the feuds and irritations occasioned by the great civil war were buried, and they will thank the President for this, his Christmas offering on the altar of peace."

* * * * * *

"No great party, hoping and expecting to retain power, can afford such an unfavorable contrast as would be presented if this Christmas offering, made without respect to persons, on the altar of peace and national concord, shall enter here, and be followed by no acts of broad and generous rivalry from the Republican party."

Disraeli is tricky to the end. By resigning during the recess, he has deprived the Liberals of their generals at a critical period; for, according to custom, those members of Parliament accepting Cabinet office must resign and be re-elected, and this cannot be done until Parliament meets and issues new writs. Thus the new Ministry are not in their seats at the opening of Parliament.

MARRIED.

On December 24th 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jno. N. Andrews, Mr. DAVID E. STEVENS and Miss LOU. P. BIZZELL, daughter of Jesse J. Bizzell, all of Wayne county, N. C.

In Port Mills, Vermont, Dec. 28th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. Hosford, E. T. HANCOCK, Esq., of this city, to Mrs. ROSA L. PHILBRICK, of Port Mills.

In this city, on the afternoon of the 27th instant, by Rev. H. Steel, Mr. A. DAVID to Miss REBECCA ROTHSCHILD, all of Wilmington.

On the 23d instant, near Harrel's Store, (New Hanover county), by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. GEORGE F. ALDERMAN, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Noah Highsmith, Esq.

At the residence of Mrs. Jane R. Murphy, Bedford county, Tenn., on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1868, by the Rev. S. S. Woodbery, Mr. JOHN H. ALDERMAN, to Miss MARY A. B. MURPHY, all of Bedford county.

DIED,

In this city, on the 24th instant, of consumption, Mrs. MARTHA A. HUDSON, wife of Mr. Thos. J. Hudson.

Raleigh, N. C., and Petersburg, Va., papers please copy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Wealthy constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1869.

Justice—New England and the Indian vs. New England and the Negro.

After all New England's humanity, and which she puffs herself daily, she finds never a thought for the poor Indian. Her voice of condolence for all her treachery to him is her other side of civilization—Extermination! Nothing can be done with them. We want their lands! We must have them! We will expend no treasure on them to bring them into the fold of religion and civilization. She can make nothing out of them. Yet, De Smit, the distinguished Jesuit missionary, who has devoted his whole life for the last quarter of a century in teaching them husbandry and the useful arts, finds that if servants of the Government, *faithful* servants, were sent to them, much of the war that is now being waged would have never been begun. New England finds it to her selfish interest to send her *daughters* and her *sons* to live in social harmony with the negroes of the South. We make no objection.—Tastes must not be disputed. But why can't she find it in the bosom of her *mercy*, in the infinitude of her *charity*, in the sublimity of her *sanctity*, in her limitless treasury, to send to those poor untutored savages emissaries of peace and not of war. Ah, no. That would be dispensing from her coffers without an expectancy.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 28th instant, remarks that the proclamation of the President, to which we referred on Friday, of general and unconditional amnesty to all who participated in the resistance to the government in the late civil war, seems to meet with a responsive echo in public sentiment, except among those whose political interests lie in the direction of keeping open the gap that the war has made, and not permitting the influence even to heal its wounds. But that great mass of citizens who, whatever their party names, sincerely desire the restoration of unity between the various sections of a common country, will rejoice that this great act has been performed, so as to secure "permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land." Unconditionally all who took up arms against the United States, or adhered to its enemies during the late civil war, are pardoned, though this is supposed to have no effect on other than political offenses. The last proclamation of amnesty—that of the 4th of July—left unpardoned only a few prominent civil and military officers of the Confederacy, such as President Davis, Gen. Lee, and others, but they, as well as all others, are embraced in the provisions of the present proclamation, which relieves them from prosecutions for treason, though not from disabilities incurred under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. The President's power to pardon is a constitutional prerogative conferred upon him by the second section of the first article of the Constitution. In 1862, July 17, an act was passed containing a section authorizing the President, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend amnesty and pardon, but this section was repealed by an act which passed the House December 3, 1866, and the Senate January 7, 1867. The section repealed was, in reality, only affirmatory of the constitutional power, and no legislation of Congress could either add to or diminish his constitutional authority in that regard. The act of 1862 was designed mainly, it is believed, to announce a policy at that time on the part of the government, as an inducement to those in arms against it to return to allegiance. The next step, in the case of those under indictment, will be for the proper officer of the court to move the dismissal of the indictments, and thus the last formality will be accomplished, by which the merciful operation of universal amnesty will be made complete.

This crowning act of executive clemency and of wise and beneficent statesmanship will give a lustre to Mr. Johnson's administration which will only grow brighter with the lapse of time, when its beneficent results have an opportunity to display themselves, if Congress will refrain from adding new elements of discord to sectional passions, and carry out in good faith the sentiment upon which the incoming President was elected, "Let us have peace."—It is scarcely more a matter of congratulation that President Johnson has issued a proclamation of universal amnesty, than that the condition of public sentiment upon the subject has become such as to warrant him in that important step. The same public sentiment calls upon Congress and the next administration to pursue a policy in accordance with the standard of peace reconciliation which has been set up. The people desire to see amnesty extended by the general and State governments in the universal removal of disfranchisements and disabilities from those who now labor under them, so that the country may begin once more a career of restoration, material and financial, as well as political, and surpassing in prosperity and power the brighest era of its former prosperity.

From the N. Y. Herald December 25.

It has come at last. The universal pardon to the participants in our late Southern rebellion, which President Johnson had been a long time contemplating, was reduced to a proclamation the day before Christmas, so that on this great day of "peace and good will to men" it might be published to the world. It is the President's Christmas gift, "unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion," of "a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to the enemies thereof in the late civil war, with a restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof."

This new free list embraces such hitherto unpardoned Confederates as Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, Jacob Thompson and other Southern exiles, and throws open the doors of the United States on all sides for their return home whenever they please. Best of all, it puts an end to the farce of the Jeff Davis trial, and releases Messrs. Greeley, Gerrit Smith, John Minor Botts *et al.* of their bail bonds for the due appearance of said Davis before court when called for.—For all practical purposes, so far as his trial is concerned, he might as well have been pardoned a year or two ago. Considering the fact, however, that the capture of Davis, under the President's proclamation of May, 1865, cost the government a hundred thousand dollars, it is probable that Mr. Johnson thought it expedient to get the worth of his money out of his prisoner before finally releasing him.

This present proclamation restores to Davis and company all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but this does not restore these men to their status as citizens in full communion. The President's full and unconditional pardon only restores the leaders of the rebellion to their rights as private citizens, for they can only be restored to the right to hold an office of any sort, civil or military, State or national, by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. And section five of said amendment says that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation.

Not even the Union Leagues, then, can reasonably object to this sweeping amnesty proclamation, and we doubt not that the general public judgment concerning it will be that it is a good thing. We consider it doubtful, however, whether Davis, Mason and Slidell will avail themselves of the privileges of their pardon to return home, in view of the abomination of universal Southern negro suffrage, and the universal reign here of Yankee notions.

Truck Farming.

We desire to call special attention to the interesting and practical report from the committee to take into consideration the cultivation of Fruits and Vegetables, made to the recent meeting of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in this city, and published in our columns this morning. This business is destined to become one of absorbing interest and great success in this section at an early day, and if the present owners of lands do not immediately avail themselves of the advantages which climate and rapid transportation have placed in their hands, then others will grow rich from their want of energy and enterprise. Nature has done all for us that we could ask. Our lands are adapted to almost any crop, and the salubrity of our climate aids the fertility of our soil. Cotton, rice, ground peas, corn and other standard crops, can be grown with success in fields adjoining the finest orchards and vineyards and truck farms in the world. It requires only intelligent energy to make this whole section of country "blossom as the rose." Will we do it? Will we be deterred by partial failures caused by want of experience and reliable labor? These are comparatively small obstacles in the way of assured success, and we deserve to fail if they prove stumbling blocks in our path.

Let our farmers preserve a copy of this report. It contains valuable information derived from experienced men. It deals not in generalities, but points the way to practical results. We have the assurance that our railroads will make reliable arrangements to transport with certainty and without delay, all the fruits and vegetables which come to them. Published schedules will keep all advised as to departure of the trains, and in no way will failure of theirs interfere with the success of the producer, but all energies will be bent to foster this growing business. Let our farmers give this matter a fair and thorough trial, and they may rely upon the assurance that success will depend upon their own exertions, and that their labors will not be deprived of any remuneration through the carelessness or neglect of others.

Good News from the South.

The Mobile *Register* says that within the last thirty days cotton plantation acres have risen three hundred per cent in value. The present crop will pay the planters all out of debt, and leave them such cash surpluses as they never rejoiced in in the old slave times.

Prize Story.

The Norfolk *Day Book* offers a prize of one hundred dollars for the best original romance, novellet, or story, that may be offered. No restrictions are placed on the writer as to the subject, except the exclusion of sectional politics and antipathies. Stories not connected with the late war preferred, but not excluded if they are devoid of sectional feeling. It is desired to have the story at hand by the middle of February. It must cover three or four hundred pages of foolscap, written at least eight words to a line. The Editor reserves the privilege to publish any or all of the other stories on the payment of twenty-five dollars. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Editor of the *Day Book*.

For the Journal.

The Cultivation of Fruits and Vegetables.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the cultivation of fruits and vegetables respectfully report—

That they have given the subject all the consideration that they were able to bestow upon it, and submit very briefly their views.

We have selected from the great variety of fruits, grapes and vegetables the kinds that have been found to be best suited to our climate and soil, and, while there are many other varieties that may be cultivated with profit, the varieties we describe will amply repay their production and will generally be found most profitable.

We give the following directions as given by Messrs. Cannon & Co.:

PEARS—We plant 200 Dwarf pears to an acre. They cost about 40 cents each. After third year will average one bushel to the tree, and will *always* net $10 per bushel—sent in bushel boxes.

PEACHES—We plant 100 to the acre. They cost about $100 per thousand. After the second year they will average one bushel to the tree, and will sell from $2 to $10 per bushel. This season the Georgia peaches sold out of the New York steamers at $20 per bushel. Wilmington peaches arrive there in much better condition and, if improved varieties are planted, will sell as well or better—sent in bushel boxes.

STRAWBERRIES—We put out 10,000 plants to the acre, which cost about $4 per 1,000, an average yield of 3,000 quarts to the acre, which sell for $1 50 per quart for the earliest and 10 cents for the latest—the average net at Norfolk this year being 30 cents per quart—beginning here May 10th and ending June 10th. Parties have cleared $1,000 an acre this year—in pint and quart baskets.

BLACKBERRIES—Most desirable is Wilson's early for the South. Their average yield is 2,500 quarts per acre, and, this year and last, those sent from Jersey shore averaged over 40 cents per quart. They require but little cultivation, it being done entirely with the plow. 2,000 vines are generally set to the acre, and they remain in good bearing condition for 20 or 30 years. They ripen immediately after the Strawberries, and they are stripped in the same boxes and crates used for Strawberries.

PEAS.—Peas should be planted in January at Wilmington, 1½ bushels to the acre. The Hancock Pea is best. Price $10 per bushel. Average yield 60 to 90 barrels in hull to barrel (3 bushels) seed planted.—Price $15 for early, to $5 for late—average about $10—sent in ventilated barrels.

SNAPS.—Plant as early as possible after frost is over in Spring—1 bushel to acre. Early Valentine is preferable—costs about $16 per bushel and yields about 100 for one, and sells for about the same as peas—sent in ventilated barrels.

TOMATOES.—Always plant the seed of the *large, smooth red*—never plant any other. The seed must be sown early in January, in hot-beds—must be set out as early as the frost will permit, and be planted about 4 feet by 4 feet, or 2,500 to the acre; earliest sell for $10 per bushel, then down to $1 for the latest, and averaging here $200 to the acre. Always shipped in slatted boxes containing 1 bushel.

CUCUMBERS.—Plant the Early Frame as soon as frost will permit, in Spring. Manure highly in the hill, send to market in 1 bushel slatted baskets; earliest sell for $20 per bushel from Florida, and $10 per bushel from here this year. They are usually planted 4 by 4 feet, or 2,500 to the acre.

IRISH POTATOES.—Plant the Early Goodrich Dikeman and White Sprout, average yield of the Goodrich 35 bushels for one, the other varieties about half that quantity; earliest bring about $8 per barrel, and the latest about $5. This year the average net yield to the acre here was $200.

RASPBERRIES—We think will not ship from Wilmington.

GRAPES.—Plant the Concord, Hartford and Clinton cuttings, about 400 vines to the acre. They cost about $60 per 1,000—After second year they will yield half bushel to the vine, and will sell from 10 to 20 cents per pound, shipped in paper and wood boxes holding from two to five pounds to a box.

The foregoing directions for planting and the prospective increase are given for what they are worth, and we hope they will be found valuable to our farmers.

Assuming that what has been done elsewhere, can be done here, in the fruit and vegetable culture, and in many cases far better here than elsewhere, let us look at the results in some of the cases given.

PEARS—Will yield an average of one bushel to the tree after the third year and will readily bring ten dollars per bushel, and with 200 trees to the acre we can see a gross income of $2,000 per acre, and not less than $1,500 net income to the acre. As a practical fact, half an acre of pear trees, ten years old, upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, have produced for the last three years fruit of the annual value of $800.

PEACHES—After the second year will average one bushel to the tree, and will sell at an average of $5 per bushel, and early ones for not less than $10 per bushel, say 125 trees to the acre, we have from $650 to $1,000 income per acre, or say an average of $700 per acre net income.

STRAWBERRIES—Yield about 3,000 quarts to the acre and over; early ones will average half a dollar a quart or $1,500 an acre, but $700 to $800 net income.

BLACKBERRIES—Will yield about 2,500 quarts to the acre and will bring 40 cents per quart, or $700 to $1,000 per acre, and require but very little cultivation. The vines will last twenty to thirty years.

They ripen in our climate directly after the strawberries, and go to market in the same crates and boxes.

RASPBERRIES—Can be cultivated here to great advantage, but it has been thought they cannot be transported in good condition to market.

We think, however, that they will be cultivated and means for their transportation will be provided after a while.

They will yield about as abundantly as blackberries and sell at higher prices.

GRAPES—Will yield the largest income of any of the fruits per acre, and to follow out the facts to a conclusion seems so much like the fables of the Arabian Nights that few are disposed to believe the half that is told them. They produce 18,000 pounds to the acre—a fair average for good lands—and sell them as we readily can do, if early in market, at 20 (twenty) cents per pound, and we have $3,600 for the income of a single acre.

If we make wine, say 1,200 gallons to the acre, we can readily see how large an income per acre can be realized even at fifty (50) cents per gallon.

The yield from peas, tomatoes, cucumbers and Irish potatoes will vary from $500 to $900 per acre.

Therefore we can all see that there is money in great abundance in the culture of all these articles, if we will go into the business intelligently and with a determination to succeed.

We must not put our hands to the plow and look back. We must not, in other words, give up a work so great and so valuable because of a few failures in the outset; because we do not fully understand the work to be done.

This work is destined at no distant day to make our section prosperous and thrifty. It will bring to our aid the most reliable white labor, as well as all the industrious colored laborers that are disposed to make an honest and thrifty population, and we want no other kind.

Your committee could dwell upon this subject at much greater length and tell you what a Future there is before us, but we will close with a few remarks upon the question of labor that we need most here, and what the country can sustain.

It has been estimated by an English writer that our whole Southern country contained previous to the late civil war but about two and-a-half millions of laborers, and yet the Southern States of America alone exported in value of its products, more than any country on the globe, except Great Britain, and if we except her manufactories, more than any country. All this in the very face of the great labor producing countries of Europe and their aid.

Now, suppose we could bring to our shores—to the Old North State—half a million of industrious producers (foreign or native) and employ them or help them to employ themselves in the growth of the articles we have been describing? What a change would soon be wrought in our condition!

Without diminishing the cultivation of the great staples, cotton, corn and tobacco, we could send to market millions of dollars worth of truck and fruit from lands that are now looked upon as worthless, or of but little value.

I have been informed within a day or two by persons knowing the facts, that the strawberry crop of the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., will reach one million of dollars this year. If they can reach such results, what can we do? What can be done on the line of this railway reaching to Weldon, with arms (branches) to Morehead City and the Roanoke on one side, and to the base of the Atlantic slope on the other!

The question has often been asked, will we not overstock the market and reduce the prices? To this we might reply yes, when we can dip the Atlantic dry with a tin cup.

It should be borne in mind that the Southern production of fruit and vegetables tends rather to increase than diminish the demand.

As soon as the prices justify, all these articles are transported North, West and East of the great central markets, and it is only a question of *supply*, how far they can be carried. The market cannot be overstocked. The consuming population increases much faster than the production extends itself. We may therefore rest assured that the supply can never reach—in our time—the demand.

We have but one great question to consider, and that is *labor*—skilled labor with a sufficient number of assistants in gathering the crops. Time will solve this for us in a very short time.

Let us all unite, then, with a determination to make this work a success *now*, and the profits are ours. If we only engage in it feebly, we shall fail, and others will come after us and reap the reward due only to the faithful and the persevering.

S. L. FREMONT,
H. H. ROBINSON,
For the Committee.

STATE NEWS

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Richard Short, member of the House of Representatives from Pitt, died at his mother's residence in Nash, while on his return home from Raleigh on the 21st of December, at 4 o'clock, A. M., of heart disease. He lived but a few minutes after being attacked.

DEATH OF A STUDENT.—Mr. James Pruden, a most promising young gentleman from Hertford, a student at the University of Virginia, died on the 24th instant of congestive chills.

FIRE.—Shocco Springs Hotel, in Warren county, with all the west row of "cabins," was consumed on Friday night last by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no one occupied the buildings at the time. The loss of the proprietor, Mr. Sessoms, is about $30,000.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE Silver Wave, the new little steamer that runs between Weldon and Norfolk, brought up on a late trip ninety-four bales of cotton.

DEAD.—Wm. K. Lane, Esq., an old and estimable citizen of Goldsboro', died at his residence on Sunday night last of dropsy.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

GOLDSBORO'.—The Radicals have nominated the following ticket for town officers: Mayor, J. B. Whitaker; Commissioners, H. L. Grant, General J. B. Cox, and Larry Nixon, colored.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Christmas morning, about sun rise, our citizens were again startled by the alarm of fire. The fire was found issuing from the row of buildings on Market Square, immediately in rear of those burned last week. By dint of great exertions on the part of firemen and citizens, the progress of the flames was arrested but not until damage was done to the amount of probably $2,000, to say nothing of the loss incurred by the removal of goods, &c. A careful investigation of the source of the fire leads to the opinion that it originated in the store occupied by Jeff C. Fisher, Esq., from a defective flue in the second story.

The property injured embraced three stores, occupied respectively by Messrs. Parker and Fisher, Family Grocers, and Mr. Levy, Ready Made Clothier, &c., and owned by Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker. These latter gentlemen, with their usual admirable business sagacity and foresight, were fully insured in the Underwriters' Co., (John G. Williams, Esq., Agent).—From what we know of their promptness, energy and enterprize, they will at once put their property into better and more substantial condition than ever.

We have not heard what loss was caused by the removal of goods, &c. We are pleased to believe, however, that it is probably but slight, and that the worthy gentlemen, who have been inconvenienced by the fire, will at once resume business elsewhere.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—We are glad to learn that the pupils of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind had a merry time on Christmas night. After partaking of an elegant supper, the pupils and anumber of visitors, assembled in the Chapel, where two Christmas trees had been prepared. They were full of presents, and, being brilliantly lighted with wax tapers, presented a beautiful appearance. This treat was purchased through the liberality of visitors to the last exhibition, and others, and enabled these unfortunate ones, who were deprived of the pleasure of going home to spend a pleasant Christmas, to realize the full enjoyment of the happy season here.

The scholars of the Sunday School attached to Christ Church, (Episcopal,) in this city, were also gladdened with a superb Christmas tree, the boughs of which were richly laden with presents—feasting their eyes, filling their pockets and making their little hearts glad and merry.

And yet again we learn that a handsome Christmas tree was erected in the Female Department of the Lunatic Asylum, for the gratification of the unfortunates of that noble Institution. These things are well and cannot be too highly commended

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

General Grant's Peculiar Friends—The Tenure-of-office Bill—A Gauzy Subterfuge—Leading Senators Standing Aloof—The "Situation" at Washington—Cabinet Appointments—The Gazette and the Proclamation of Amnesty—His Next Act of Justice—What They Think of Him in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 28, 1868.

The peculiar friends of General Grant are becoming alarmed at the signs of the times. For the purpose of dissuading the leading spirits from any premature hostility, they hasten to asseverate in the strongest terms the abject submission to the will and superior judgment of Congress of the incoming hero and conqueror. "So far," say they, "from having expressed an emphatic opinion in favor of the repeal of the Civil-Tenure law, General Grant to-day, in reference to a published statement to which his attention had been called, said he had not given any attention to the subject, as he thought the matter properly belonged to Congress, which body understood the question better than he did himself." The *Chronicle*, whose editor knows the falsity of this statement, as it stands, nevertheless copies it, for the purpose of insinuating a few words of comfort to the General, and at the same time preparing him for additional Congressional manacles. It says:

"If there is a desire to retain the Tenure-of-Office act upon the statute books, it will only be in order to preserve the check it would impose upon a bad President at some future day, and it will undoubtedly receive all modifications which may be needed to enable President Grant to proceed untrammeled in the grand work of overhauling the civil service."

The meaning of this paragraph is, that Senators will not part with an iota of power they now possess; but that, inasmuch as the Senate has somewhat tied its own hands, as well as those of the President, by the act of March 2, 1867, it will consent to such modifications of the law as will enable Congress to proceed at once with "the grand work of overhauling the civil service." In other words, as the law now stands, it will be found difficult to reach a certain class of incumbents. This must be remedied—but in a way that will increase the preponderance of Senatorial authority! The subterfuge, I own, is gauzy, but it is thought to be quite compact enough to blind the "hero" for the present.

In the meantime, Senators who hold the power of the State in the hollow of their hands, keep aloof from the General.—This course does not show a proper spirit on their part, nor is it justified by consideration of delicacy or honor. Besides it is embarrassing. General Grant would like, no doubt, above all things to be accorded the nominal power of the earlier Presidents. He would like to play the part of a second Jackson, but I verily believe with the *Chronicle*, that he would, in the event of being trusted, ultimately and willingly surrender all substantial power to Congress—that in reality "he does not give any attention" to such subjects, and that he is well aware "that Congress understands these questions better than he does himself." Nevertheless the coolness perceptible between the high parties is very annoying to correspondents. The President elect is a novice in political etiquette. Yet grave Senators "stand upon ceremony!" and so things are kept in a state of betweenity. In respect to the formation of a Cabinet, there is every reason to believe that the General "has not given any attention to the subject!" There can be little doubt, however, that the Senate will force Sumner into the State Department, Wade into the Interior, and Carpenter into the Department of Justice as Attorney General.

Your remarks on Saturday morning upon the President's Proclamation were spoken of to-day in political circles as eminently just and suitable. The suggestion that Mr. Johnson should take another step, and clear the dungeons everywhere of political prisoners (what else are those at the Dry Tortugas!) I heard particularly referred to in important quarters. The opinion is entertained by intelligent friends of the President, that he will shortly (at least before his term of office expires) add that piece of justice to the many obligations the country has been placed under to his patriotic administration. In this place I may say, *en pessant*, that according to accounts from Tennessee, the President's political life is not likely to close with his present term of the Presidency. The people of that State, I am assured, are anxious to "do him honor," and will seize the first occasion to manifest their high appreciation of his character and conduct.

Federal and Confederate.

Now that the army reunion is over, we wish to suggest that all future reunions shall embrace the representative men of both armies—the Federal and Confederate. Some of the Speakers, during the late reunion, urged that the war be forgotten; and one of the prominent toasts included a sentiment whose expression was: "The South—let us be friends." In view of these facts, and these desires on the part of many of our officers, the suggestion of a fraternal meeting of the blue and gray cannot but be regarded as very opposite, and as one which will meet the views of a large majority of our gallant soldiers.

Grant and Lee; Sherman and Johnston; Thomas and Hood; Butler and Beauregard—all seated on the stage of the opera house, in couples, would be a thrilling and most effective tableau. It would be the best possible exemplification of Grant's motto: "Let us have peace." As onefancies each one of these couples rising, hand on heart, in response to the commingled yells of the antagonists in the late unpleasantness, he becomes suffused with emotion over this grand exhibition of unity, fraternity, and soldierly regard and frankness.

Admitting the representatives of the old Confederate armies to a participation in these reunions would have the effect to tone down what may be termed the some what obstreperous character of the present gatherings. Now, when a patriot and hero, like Logan, mounts the rostrum at one of these reunions, he is very liable to slip over. Logan's desire for slaughter is insatiable. He keeps right on killing rebels by the thousand, just as he did when he was at the head of his *corps*. He will not let up. It is kill, kill with him, like an Asiatic running a muck. At the banquet the other night he led a score of forlorn hopes; he charged over a dozen impregnable breastworks; he slaughtered whole hecatombs of rebels; he spattered the ceiling and wall, and deluged the floors and seats with rebel gore.

Now, if Lee or Johnston had been there, Logan would have spared his auditory the horror of so much killing. His well-known courtesy, his scrupulous regard for the feelings of others, would have prevented his turning the Chamber of Commerce into a slaughter pen. The same effect would have occurred in the case of other speakers. Among several of them, there was an uncontrollable disposition to pull out their sabres and to hack a few hundred or thousand rebels into mincemeat.

All this would have been avoided had the audience been half-and-half, and the galaxy, at the head of the room, of the same mixed materials. It is so easy to cut a man in pieces when he is a thousand miles away, that a good many pugnacious heroes cannot resist such an opportunity to annihilate somebody. One is apt to be more careful and a trifle less valorous and boastful when his antagonist fronts him, point to point.

Besides saving a vast amount of bloodshed, the presence of our late antagonists would have other beneficial results. Their presence would have the effect to prevent the formation of rings among ex-army officers with a view of turning a reunion into a high-pressure engine for the purpose of working the appointments to office. Instead of turning, with a gorgeous compliment and a profound salaam to the general, every eight seconds, the speakers, by the presence of their gallant antagonists, would be chivalric enough to speak of the gallantry of their late opponents, and the reason why such heroes as themselves and such heroic men as their antagonists should live in peace and unity.

We hope to see an early adoption of our suggestion. Let the next reunion be held in Chicago, and let Lee and Sherman be invited to jointly preside, and Thomas, Hood, Johnston, Sheridan, Butterfield, Slocum and Forest be invited to act as vice-presidents.—Chicago *Times*.

From the Montgomery Mail.

A Good Hit at the Hub.

The town was laughing yesterday at the reply of General Clanton to a toast offered to "Boston" at a supper given night before last to the Boston capitalists who have gotten possession of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. The General being called on to reply to a toast to "Boston," said he was happy to pay his respects to a city which had just elected a Democratic Mayor, which was the cradle of the Ku-Klux-Klan, in having originated that first disguised band which threw the tea into the harbor, and which was the home of John Hancock, who, when Governor of the State, sent his aid-de-camp to receive President Washington, declaring that the President was the agent of the States, and should wait upon the Governor and not the Governor upon the President. We suppose the Boston capitalists swallowed the joke and the oysters at the same time—while his late Excellency sugested in soft tones that we harmonize, gentlemen, harmonize!

Death of a Distinguished Minister.

Intelligence was received in this city on Saturday of the decease, in Greenville, South Carolina, on the 22d instant, of Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, Sr. For about forty years Dr. Manly had occupied a prominent position in the Baptist denomination of the United States, and during twenty-five years of that period was president of the University of Alabama.

Richmond *Dispatch*.

A man being asked, as he lay sunning himself in the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied: "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

THE DECLINING YEAR.

The year begins to tremble with decay,
Like an old man who leans upon a staff,
And in the graveyard reads the epitaph
Of all his offspring who have passed away;
But yet soft breezes with his thin locks play,
Scattering his sadness with a jocund laugh,
While the great sun yet warms in his behalf,
And with his darts keeps Winter still at bay.
Yea, soothed and flattered in full many ways,
Tho' all the fields be bare, and woodlands sere,
Half hidden from his sight by thickening haze,
Serenely smiles the slow declining Year,
Like one who has in goodness spent his days,
And waits his coming end without a fear.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Radicals in Danger of Being Hoisted by their own Petard—Opinion of the Conservatives—The Tenure-of-Office Act—Grant Wants the Thongs Untied—His Reticence as to the Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1868.

The atrocious legislation of Congress is beginning to plague the inventors. The act conferring upon the "General of the armies of the United States" military authority paramount to that exercised by the constitutional Executive—the "Tenure-of-Office Act" which, in effect, clothes the Senate with the appointing power—the act making Congress an uninterrupted and perpetual body—and sundry others of like character, are at last found to be so many stumbling blocks in the Radical path, threatening party disruption. All these measures were strenuously opposed by the Conservatives in Congress upon *general principles*. It cannot have been forgotten, also, that the Radical leaders *professed to favor them* for reasons of *general application*. They contended in debate that such guards were essential, under any and all circumstances, to the prevention of Executive aggression, and to keep the one man power within constitutional limits.

The very few Conservative members in either House can have but little influence either way in regard to these laws, and I learn that they are nearly, if not quite, unanimous in the opinion *that they ought to take no part whatever in their repeal at this juncture*. If, they argue, there was ever a time, or if there ever could be a time, when such restraiding statutes could work beneficially to the public, the present is that precise moment. The country is in a fearful state of demoralization, and the class of men from among whom Treasury agents are to be selected should be subjected to the severest scrutiny the times will admit of. Undoubtedly under the present system they will undergo a more thorough sifting than if the "Tenure-of-Office" act shall be repealed. Besides, the present *incumbents* being, as is reasonably to be supposed, filled by this time to the very throat with Treasury pap, will begin shortly to have some mercy on the Government. Æsop teaches us a lesson in this respect in his fable of the fox and the flies, which ought not to be lightly disregarded. Some one has said that "it is only by collision of opinions that truth, that spark divine, can be struck out into light divine." Let the hammers of Grant and the Senate be heard distinctly upon the anvil before Conservative members meddle with the bellows, or, indeed, any part of the shop.

It is known well enough here that the "coming man" desires above all things to have his limbs unthonged. He even threatens a "called" session if the law convening Congress on the 4th of March is repealed and the "Tenure-of-Office" act shall remain on the statute book. If Conservative members could but see their way clear—if they could become convinced that the antecedents and present pecuniary status of those designed hereafter to finger Uncle Sam's money would be thoroughly scanned—if Grant, in short, would show his strong suite—they might go the length (so abhorrent are laws) to help him out of this scrape, although they cannot be unmindful *that he has brought all this trouble on himself* to gratify his revengeful feelings towards poor Andy, his predecessor. But this he will not do. He is as tight, even to his most intimate friends, as a clamshell upon these points. He must consequently be left to paddle his own canoe!

Tragedy near Chattanooga—Four Men Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 26.—A tragic affair occurred on Salt creek, forty miles below here, a few days since, the particulars of which are as follows: It seems that Mr. Beane, a school teacher, attempted to whip a boy named Hutchison, who resisted and left school. A day or two afterward young Hutchison, accompanied by his brother and a man named Smith, visited the school house for the avowed purpose of chastising Beane, and not finding him there, they proceeded to his residence. Beane saw them coming, and anticipating their errand, armed himself, as also did Mr. Moore, who happened to be at the house.

On their arrival Hutchison said they intended giving him (Beane) a thrashing.—Moore remonstrated, when Smith drew a pistol and shot him dead. This was a signal for all to produce pistols. Beane shot and instantly killed Cyrus Hutchison, brother of the school boy. He had scarcely fired, when Smith, who had instantly killed Moore, fired another barrel of his repeater at Beane; the ball struck but failed to immediately disable him. Beane then turned on Smith and lodged three balls in his body, inflicting wounds which resulted mortally in a few minutes. Twenty minutes after the affray commenced, Moore, Beane, Cyrus Hutchison and Smith lay dead on the ground within a few feet of each other. Hutchison's brother was the only person who escaped unhurt.

Tried to Buy Him.

An article in the January *Land We Love* gives some of the reminiscences of Sergeant Bates' late triumphant march through the South. It appears that 'Governor' Holden attempted to "buy off" the Sergeant. Says Bates:

"I was approached at Greensboro,' N. C., by Col. Keyo, of———Wisconsin regiment, who told me that he was authorized by Gov. Holden to offer me ten thousand dollars in hand, if I would furl my flag and go quietly home. I replied to Col. Keyo that I was not for sale."

A method of sewing boots and shoes with copper wire instead of the common thread has been patented, the advantage being that at a very small increase in expense the strength and durability of the work are much improved.

The Cotton Mills of Manchester, England, are to run only three days in a week. And the London Times thinks American finances are in a weaving way.

Rothschild said that venison was higher than mutton, not because it was better, but because people always preferred what was *deer* to what was *sheep*.

Philadelphia has a Mr. Thompson—with a "p"—"who was the Columbus in the art of making trousers that fit the wearer," according to a reporter.

At Sauk Rapids, Minn., a human frame ten feet nine and a half inches high has been exhumed from a bed of solid rock.

A terrible murder was committed recently in Platte county, Missouri. A man named William Marshall murdered in cold blood his own mother and brother, in order to get possession of some property of which they were possessed, and which would revert to him at their death. A reward of $3,300, of which the guilty wretch himself cunningly offered $1,000, put detectives to work, who traced the deed to him, and a few days ago he was arrested and lodged in the Platte county jail.

The Loss of the Hibernia—Thrilling Scenes—Painful Incidents—Hairbreadth Escapes.

Our English files contain a full account of the loss of the steamer Hibernia seven hundred miles from the Irish coast, heretofore announced briefly by the cable. Certain passengers who escaped in the captain's boat say that at two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, they were awakened by a crash. Some went to the cabin, and the captain met them and assured them there was no danger. Having confidence in him they went to bed. As the captain did not appear at breakfast, however, suspicion was awakened, and shortly afterwards he told them to get ready to go into the life-boats. The crew meanwhile were working at the pumps. The gale kept on increasing, and the water in the ship gradually rose.

When first informed of the danger in which they were placed the passengers manifested some excitement. They all felt depressed, and those who could weep wept; but as the day wore on the excitement gradually subsided, and during the night of Tuesday it had altogether disappeared. All were perfectly quiet that night, and one or two even slept. They all had confidence in Captain Munro—he was so collected and managed so well. He frequently came into the cabin and spoke a cheering word to everybody. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning it was determined that the boats should be launched. Owing to the high sea this work was accomplished with some difficulty, but fortunately they were all got down at last. Previous to launching No. 1 boat the captain came to the cabin and told the ladies to come on deck. The water was then ankle deep in the saloon. All the lady cabin passengers went to the front of the vessel. There was no hurrying and crushing. The boats were filled in the most orderly way; each when it had received its complement shoving off to give place to the next boat.

One old woman sturdily refused to leave the ship, being determined not to leave her husband, but she was put on board of the life-boat by force. She screamed loudly while being let down into the boat. When the last passenger had been got off, Captain Munro, with the chief engineer, came off in the last boat. The passengers describe the capsizing of one boat, and the labor of the crew in the captain's boat in bailing out the water under the encouragement of the captain. At half-past seven, on Wednesday night, there was a great cry of "A sail, a sail!" The captain ordered lights to be put up, and told all the passengers to shout for their lives. All shouted lustily, and an answer was returned from the Star of Hope.

Mr. Cocks, San Francisco, and his mother, Mrs. Cocks, who were cabin passengers in the Hibernia, and who arrived in Leith on Tuesday in the Star of Hope, left the Waverly Station last night for London. Mr. Cocks furnished the following statement: "The weather on Tuesday, the 24th, was very stormy, and a high sea was running. When it was found that there was no hope of saving the vessel, five boats were launched, and filled with the passengers and crew, under the superintendence of the captain, who, throughout, displayed the greatest coolness and intrepidity. The whole of the passengers felt fully persuaded that had it not been for the coolness and bravery of the captain, who was the last to leave the ship, they would have lost their lives. The five boats had only left the ship about fifteen minutes, when she went down stern foremost. I was in the captain's boat, in which there were in all thirty-three persons.

"Shortly after the ship went down we saw the chief mate's boat suddenly capsize but could render no assistance, as our boat was in a sinking condition and overloaded at the time. It was an awful sight to see some of those who had been in the mate's boat struggling in the water and others clinging to the boat's keel, and yet be unable to tender any assistance. I think that after a time the boat was righted, and a few of the passengers succeeded in getting in, but I could not see how many. We parted company with the other boats, and after drifting about for about fourteen hours, a heavy sea running at the time, the seamen constantly bailing, we were picked up by the Star of Hope; and I cannot give too much praise to Captain Talbot and the other officers of the ship for their very great courtesy and kindness. The Star of Hope also picked up the boatswain's boat, in which there were nineteen passengers, making, I think, a total saved of fifty-two persons.

"I have strong hopes as to the safety of the passengers of the other boats in good order. The Star of Hope made for Aberdeen, but could not land there, the owners of the steam tugs there declining to take them into the harbor, though the sea was calm and the wind down. We accordingly left for Leith, and found there the hospitality which was denied at Aberdeen. Mr. Henderson, one of the owners of the Aberdeen, who had come from Glasgow to Aberdeen, sailed after us, but was too late to take us into Aberdeen. My mother and I feel truly thankful for our miraculous escape, though my mother, from the severe shock, is completely paralyzed. I join with the other rescued passengers in presenting an address to Captain Munro, thanking him for his heroic exertions in our behalf."

A Kentucky Editor's Pen and Ink Sketch of Butler.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, the editor of the Frankfort Yeoman, has been writing a series of entertaining letters to his paper from Washington City, whither he was sent as State messenger, and, from among other items and notes in his last contribution, we extract the following concerning one of the most redoubtable heroes of the age:

When Butler's name was called (on the occasion of drawing for seats) he walked over across the hall from the Radical side, and selected his seat close up to the Democratic headquarters, amid much laughter. No caricature I have ever seen of this notorious man does him injustice. He cannot be caricatured, being himself a living caricature on manhood. Short and chunky, his legs are to his body like pipe-stems stuck into a pumpkin. His head is the most remarkable cranial excrescence, both phrenologically and as regards his physiognomy, I ever saw in print or on living shoulders.

He is bald on top of his head, but, it he ever did have a forehead, it looks as if it had not been more than two inches high. He has no bump of residence, but self-esteem rises in a kind of phrenological Peaks of Otter; and you may judge of the peculiar formation of both head and chin when I tell you that, if you would prolong the plane of the chin upward and of the forehead or the top of the head downward, they would meet with an angle about six inches in front of his eyes. In a well formed Cauc

THE CARRIERS'

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, December 25, 1868.

I.

all sweet peace ! Let every face
bright with holy joy to-day,
d every tongue awake to trace,
rounded prose or graceful lay,
d every heart with hot desire
nfess, and mountains nod,
d hillocks skip, and floods retire,
honor of the Son of God.

II.

flesh he came, the Prophet said,
d Sinai felt the thundering shock,
frighted Jordan heard and fled,
e advent of I AM THE ROCK,
d David danced with joy untold
fore the ark, and praised the Lord
ith soul of fire and harp of gold;
d Israel, bowed to dust, adored.

III.

cherub's wings of flame he came,
d nature rocked from pole to pole,
d Heaven and earth alike proclaim
e opening of the Christian scroll.
s escort was an angel train,
d through the star-bespangled sky,
sound their sweet celestial strain—
ory to God on earth, on high.

IV.

clap your hands in triumph all,
t nought of sorrow now prevail,
mile on the land those voices fall
d tell the gladsome glorious tale:
ft up your heads, O, all ye gates,
waters roar, ye mountains shake,
use cities, towns and distant states,
l trembling earth is made to quake.

V.

daughters of Judea sing,
ith lips and heart and soul rejoice.
e anthem—Glory to our King.
t every merry ringing voice
tol the Babe to endless time—
e man and Lord in union one—
every vale of Heathen clime,
here e'er the sun may shine upon
untutored sinful sons of men—
India's jungle, Afric's sand,
Rocky Mountains' savage glen,
cific to Atlantic strand.

VI.

nid this burst of prince and throne,
e Jubilee of Paradise,
t not a sigh, and not a groan
m out our bosoms now arise,
with the angel host divine
e welcome to the wondrous sound—
e sun of Christ will ever shine;
ong the sorrowing will be found,
cheering rays, and bright display,
wearied will it travel round,
d light up each returning day.

VII.

'll humbly at his manger kneel,
th Joseph and the lily pure,
s mother Mary—proudly feel
lvation now is doubly sure—
'll sit beside him on the hay,
d offer up incense with our prayer,
d at his little feet we'll lay—
ffron, spice, and beryl rare,
ith frankincense and myrrh from th' east,
d golden gifts from Tyre's sea.
d Judah's princes too will feast
th him; and Sheba, Seba, see!
ll send rich things, and Benjamin,
d Naphtali and Zebulum;
d Tarshish Kings, will, too, throw in,—
to the holy feast will come:
ound the stable the choir will sing,—
angels, shepherds, and Orient men,—
glory to our Christmas King;
joice, and say—*Amen! Amen!*

VIII.

en Rome was great in strength and gold;
r standard waved o'er every land
eagle banner of union fold,
e felt not yet th' Almighty hand.
om Scotia's hills to Atlas mount,
om Hercules to roaring Nile,
captain she; a primal fount
hich watered near and distant isle.
ond Queen! she ruled the earth supreme,
r beauteous Greece was long since dead—
e shroud had hid her stately mien—
e valor of Carthage too was fled.
e earth was silent; war was gone,
d peace had paved the rugged way
ith olive leaves, in garland one,
ound terrestrial orb to stray.
hush was on the waters deep,
pon the land of air no breath,
nature seemed in deepest sleep,—
e calm was broad, and grave as death.
Heavens appeared a brightning star,
e index to the Orient Wise,
ho travelled in haste, and from afar,
see the sun of Glory rise.
d now they have Messiah found,
t in a fertile dewy mead,
t in a palace Kingly crowned,
t in a crib where oxen feed.
piteous place, O miserable men,
r brightest star of Heaven to shine,
hen haughty Rome was mistress then
f all, but needing what's divine.

IX.

h, christian! you who bear that name,
d you been there that natal night,
d felt the stinging sleet and rain,
ithout a friend, without a light,
hose weary hours to beguile,
d shivering from the cutting blast,
hich banished from you every smile,—
d you but seen the odium cast,
hat would you do to cleanse the stain,
o latest ages which will fall
n man, and fill his heart with pain,
ntil the trumpet last will call?
ould you ingratitude bewail?
ould breathe a sigh, let fall a tear?
ould you the Roman court assail?
ould free your breast of every fear?
ould you the Bethlemite adore?
ould give the child the gentle kiss?
ould scorn transient worldly bliss?
ould you so act, say, thus of yore?

X.

e is the vine from Egypt's soil,
e'll lead his children to the Fount,
hence mercy's balm e'er streams on all;
e is the cedar of Leb'non's mount,
ransfigured on fair Tabor's brow,
s pure as Hermon's Heavenly dew;
e is Emanuel, God with us now—
edemption's come for me, for you.

XI.

As Moses marched the murmuring Jews
Mid clouds by day, by night mid fires,
Frustrating tyrant Pharaoh's views,
So Nazarene our verse inspires,
To make him Jordan's deep divide,
And glassy walls straight upward rise,
And still on either side the tide:
While dusty clouds meet Pharaoh's eyes:
He is the Jordan of our love;
He is the rolling tide of grace,
To earth from Heavenly home above;
He is the Saviour of our race.

XII.

Blind Homer! that great Grecian bard,
Whose warm soul, celestial fire
Was its proportionate reward,
Was lit with every sweet desire,
He, too, did see, (from ages down
Along the fleeting river of time—
Upon whose face our joys adown,
Without a name, without a sign,
Are quickly to Oblivion hurried,
As on its bank spectator stood,
He saw them *seriatim* burried,
A moment sparkling in the flood
Of stormy sea of human troubles,
As frothy cintillating bubbles—)
The Son of God, the Great Ego,
I am, I was, and am to be
The *Comforter* of earthly woe,
Of man's Salvation, I the tree.
And Job knew his Redeemer liveth—
Shall we stand here in silent sorrow,
And skeptic, never to believe it,
When Death may wait us on to-morrow?

XIII.

Now see! By Babylon's lazy tide
The daughters of lov'd Zion sit—
To strangers, aliens, far and wide,
With bounded hands and shackled feet
They're slaves. Disconsolate they weep
For Israel's broken, captured crown.
Will God his wrathful promise keep?
Will He look still with Heavenly frown?
To answer this you may demand,
Our pen should sketch the fam'd Cape Fear,
Or roam about our joyless land,
And paint the maiden's falling tear—
To memories gone but never dead,
To feelings of the hand and heart,
To cherished hopes that now are fled,
Though bright in memory is their part.

XIV.

Ah! how are we whose rosy prime
Was ever, yes, the spring of bliss,
Before our tyrants fostered crime,
Before old serpent gave his hiss,
New England here her hirelings hurled
With hearts surcharged with deadly ire,
For us not only but the world—
To hate, to curse. They ne'er essayed
To win the souls of erring men—
O not to God—To whom they prayed,
Both you, and I, I'm sure can ken.
Bless'd days of peace! No viper's tooth
Was then stuck deeply in the land,
No thorn, but beauty, truth and youth;
No lust of power, no greedy hand
No strife, nor grief, nor blood, nor pain,
No demon's tongue to spread discord,
No pending sword with guilty stain,
No Congress for a sovereign lord,
No jarring word of direful hate,
No upstart's cry at slavery's beck,
No Holden Governor of State,
No fortunes then a total wreck.

XV.

Bless'd day of peace! We'll these forget,
Our joys we'll freshen at thy shrine,
Our tears we'll mingle with regret—
To thee, dear Saviour God divine
We'll pray: Dispel this cheerless gloom
That darkens o'er our land those years;
Let cypress drooping o'er the tomb
Well tell the tale without our tears—
How heroes struggled, bled and died,
For homes, for rights of fatherland.
They never wavered, ever cried,
Our South, our South, our mother grand!
This thrilled them 'till their brave decease—
In Hollywood's thrice sacred ground
Their mouldering bones now rest in peace;
In Oakdale's dedicated mound.

XVI.

She's *Greece but living Greece no more,*
Our South, *so sweet, so deadly fair,*
Yet in her chains we love her more,
That love no foe from us can tear.
Ah, yes, Our South—" fair Southern clime
Of genial suns and hearts sincere;
And we will cherish it till Time
Shall end, at last, our life's career."
Stonewall, Johnson, Ashby, three
Bright stars, indeed a galaxy,
And Claiborne, too, *sans tache, sans peur,*
An index ever to victory;
Stuart, Virginia's great *sabreur*—
Whose fame is of the world wide,
And Whiting to the "Old North State,"
By fondest mourning memories tied—
All heroes by decree of fate.
But stop! Enough! We'll not display
A host that's gone and left a name
To live forever a dazzling ray
Upon the crimson page of fame.
Will beauty weep the honored braves?
Deny them, despots, wrapt in clay,
The garlands lovely on their graves?
No, no, they could not stay the boon
Of scattering flowerets on their tomb.

XVII.

Ah, let us turn away from this
Sad picture of the painful past—
Stoop down, imprint the gentle kiss,
Messiah's here, he's born at last.
O glorious day! O Christmas feast!
An olive to the weary soul,
We'll wear the Christmas smile at least,
And sing, and drink joy's flowing bowl.
We'll send across the land and wave
Glad tidings unto every mind,
Till every nighted-soul we 'll save,
Till Christ has every heart entwin'd.
Let fragrance from the rose distill'd,
As savor sweet ascend the skies,
Let every breast with it be fill'd,
And every voice in praise arise.
Do not forget the Newsboy's tread,
Which sounds each morning at the door,
Who, rain or hail, must earn his bread—
The wages of the *honest poor.*

A Protest.

In the House of Representatives on the 19th December, 1868, after the reading of the Journal of the previous day's proceedings, Mr. Pou offered the following protest which we alluded to several days ago, and which we now print as a matter of record against the passage of Senate bill No. 55 (in regard to re-enacting and confirming the acts of the General Assembly issuing bonds to and for certain railroads), viz:

"The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, one of the branches of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, do dissent from, and protest against, the passage of the act ratified December 18, 1868, entitled "An act to ratify and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of State bonds to and for certain Railroad Companies," for the following reasons:

1. Because that portion of the act which provides for the issue of bonds of the State to the amount of $2,000,000, as a subscription to the capital stock of the Chatham Railroad Company, is an attempt to give the credit of the State in aid of the said corporation in palpable violation of sec. 5, art. v of the State Constitution. The second division of this section confines to *two* descriptions of Railroads the power of the General Assembly to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any Railroad corporation, "*unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.*" The two exceptions are, first, such railroads as are unfinished at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; and, second, railroads in which the State had, at that time, a direct pecuniary interest.

The Chatham railroad comes within neither exception. True there was, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, a "Chatham Railroad Company," having a road begun but "unfinished." But that Chatham Railroad was less than fifty miles in length, extending westward no further than a point in the Coalfields. The Chatham Railroad to which the aid is attempted to be given by this bill is not less than one hundred and fifty miles long, extending westward to the South Carolina line. The Convention which framed the Constitution, by a cotemporaneous ordinance, lent aid to an amount not to exceed $1,200,000, for the purpose of enabling the then existing "Chatham Railroad Company to finish its Road." If the completion (or "finishing") of that road had been let to a contractor, by the President and Directors, in consideration of that sum of $1,200,000, the Directors would not have had the hardihood now to claim that the contract required of the contractor the completion of what is now known as the Chatham Railroad.—With just as little propriety can the Directors now claim, that the inclusion of the *original* Chatham Railroad, within one of the aforesaid exceptions, also brings the *present* Chatham Railroad within the same exception.

It would be puerile to contend that the subscription of $2,000,000 to the capital stock of the Company, gives the State a direct pecuniary interest in the Road, and so includes the Road in the second exception. *Such a construction would annul the exception.* Since the General Assembly might then "take stock" for the State in any kind of a corporation, in defiance of the people, and then lend it State aid without restraint. The words "or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest," were clearly designed to enable the General Assembly to aid *finished* Roads or other finished works in which the State, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, had large direct pecuniary interests, and which it was then by no means improbable might need the wholesome touch of the State to arrest decay, or require her helping hand to be lifted from under a load of debt.—These considerations apply perhaps only to the subscription of the Chatham Railroad.

2. The attempt to lend aid to the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad is violative of the spirit of the State Constitution and wholly impracticable. *The Constitution limits taxation on property of all kinds to 66⅔ cents on the $100 of its true value in money, for State and County taxes combined.* This limit would be reached by the necessary expenses of the State and the counties, without the addition of more than 13 cents on the $100, as provided to be levied by the above recited act.

3. The act, besides being unconstitutional, is unwise, impolitic and fraught with injustice to many of the tax-payers of the State. It allows the sale, immediate and unrestricted, by agents irresponsible to the State, of more than six millions of State bonds, while the Railroad Companies, it is believed, can make no immediate use of the money raised for them, at so great a sacrifice of the bonds of the State. It takes no adequate security for the State on the bonds lent or the stock subscribed. It offers no guarantee, such as all States usually require, of their agents or beneficiaries, that the appropriations will be used for Railroad purposes. Even supposing the Directors of the various Railroads should make the wisest and most economical application of the funds entrusted to them, the result of this legislation, if it should, contrary to our opinion, prove valid, would be that the State gets security to the extent only of about 45 cents on the 100 cents that she guarantees.

4. The undersigned particularly protest against the 6th section of this act, which limits the State to a one third stock vote in the Chatham Railroad management; while at the same time if the act becomes operative the State will own directly nearly two-thirds of the entire stock of the road, and while the State also furnished the entire capital of the company.

For the foregoing and many other reasons the undersigned respectfully dissent from and protest against the passage of the act, and ask these reasons to be spread on the Journals.

E. W. POU,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
B. R. HINNANT,
ISHAM SWEET,
G. W. STANTON,
F. THOMPSON,
T. C. HUMPHRIES,

The protest was read and ordered to be spread upon the Journal.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY—THEIR BOUNDARIES.—We publish below as a matter of much importance and for general information, the Townships of this County as formed by the Board of County Commissioners, with the several boundaries thereof. There has been divisions here and consolidations there, until the old precincts are almost entirely obliterated. We publish the full descriptions or the boundaries, else our people would scarcely know where they are:

Federal Point Township.—Beginning at a point at the ocean opposite Bowen's branch, thence west to the mouth of Bowen's branch, thence up Bowen's branch to Mott's creek, thence down Mott's creek to the Cape Fear river, thence with the said river to the ocean, thence with the ocean to the place of beginning.

Masonboro' Township.—Beginning at Masonboro' Inlet, thence to the mouth of Toomer's mill creek, thence in a northwesterly course to the south-east corner of the city of Wilmington, thence with the limits of said city to the Cape Fear river, thence with the said river to the mouth of Mott's creek, thence up Mott's creek to Bowen's branch, down Bowen's branch to the sound, thence east to the ocean, thence with the ocean to the place of beginning.

Wilmington Township—Included in Wilmington township is the city of Wilmington and that portion of Eagle Island belonging to the county of New Hanover.

Harnett Township.—Beginning on the South side of Smith's creek at the north-east corner of the city of Wilmington, thence running along the boundary of the said city to the northeast corner thereof, thence southeasterly to the mouth of Toomer's mill creek, where it connects with Hewlett's creek, thence with Hewlett's creek to the ocean, thence with the ocean to Rich Inlet, thence to the mouth of Scott's Hill branch, thence with Scott's Hill branch to the head thereof, thence in westerly direction to the head of Island creek, thence down Island creek to the south prong thereof, thence up said prong to Smith's creek, thence with Smith's creek to the place of beginning.

Cape Fear Township.—Beginning at a point on the Cape Fear river at the south-western boundary of Caswell township, thence running east to the fork of Long creek and the North East branch of the Cape Fear river, thence up the said North East branch to the mouth of Island creek, thence up Island creek to the south prong thereof, thence up the south prong along with the line of Harnett township to the head of Smith's creek, thence down Smith's creek in its various courses to the north-east corner of the city of Wilmington, thence along the line of the northern boundary of said city of Wilmington to the North East branch of the Cape Fear river, thence across the said North East branch along the line of the said city of Wilmington to the Cape Fear river, thence up the Cape Fear river to the place of beginning.

Grant Township.—Beginning on the ocean at Rich Inlet, thence to the mouth of Scott's Hill branch, thence up Scott's Hill branch to the head thereof, thence in a west course to the head of Island creek, thence down Island creek to the North East branch of the Cape Fear river, thence up the said North East branch to the mouth of Harrison's creek, thence up Harrison's creek to Merrick's creek, thence up Merrick's creek to the head thereof, thence in a northeast course to Bott's creek, where the Onslow line intersects Bott's creek, thence down Bott's creek to the Sound, thence to the point where the Onslow county line begins at the ocean, thence with the ocean to the place of beginning.

Holden Township.—Beginning at the mouth of Morgan creek, thence up the North East branch of the Cape Fear river to Bannerman's bridge, thence from Bannerman's bridge with the old rolling road to the head of Persimmon branch, thence southeast to the head of Irving's branch, thence down Irving's branch to Morgan's creek, thence with said creek to the place of beginning.

Lincoln Township.—Beginning at the head of Persimmon branch, thence southeast with the line of Holden township to the head of Irving's branch, thence with Irving's branch to the head of Morgan's creek, thence with Morgan's creek to the North East branch of the Cape Fear river, thence down the said North East river to its junction with Long creek, thence west with the line of Cape Fear township to the Nigger Head road, thence with the Nigger Head road to the south line of Columbia township, thence with the south line of Columbia township to the mouth of Big branch, where it intersects with Long creek, thence up Long creek to the mouth of Persimmon branch, thence to the place of beginning.

Caswell Township.—Beginning at the Cape Fear river, at its intersection with the Bladen county line, thence down the Cape Fear river to a point west of the mouth of Long creek, thence east to Nigger Head road, thence with Nigger Head road to Little Spring branch, thence down Little Spring branch to Moore's creek, thence in a direct line to the mouth of Colvin's creek, where it intersects with Black river, thence up Black river to the Bladen county line, thence with said line to the place of beginning.

Columbia Township.—Beginning at Long creek, at the north of Big branch, thence up Long creek to the north of Keith branch, thence up Keith branch to the head thereof, thence in a northwest course crossing Bee branch to the head of Sill's creek, thence in a southwest course to the head of Newton's mill creek, thence up Newton's mill creek to the head of Moore's creek, thence in the same course to the head of White Oak creek, thence in the same course to Black river, at Boty's bridge, thence down Black river to the mouth of Colvin's creek, thence east to Moore's creek, at the North of Little Spring branch, thence in the same course to the place of beginning.

Franklin Township.—Beginning at the junction of Newkirk and Doctors creek, thence up Doctor's creek to the Duplin county line, thence along said line to Black river, thence down Black river to the Sampson county line, thence along the Sampson county line to South river, thence down South river to Boty's bridge, thence easterly along the southern line of Columbia township to the head of Sill creek and Newkirk's mill creek, thence down Newkirk's mill creek to the place of beginning.

Union Township.—Beginning at the north of Rockfish creek, thence up said creek to the junction of Newkirk's mill creek, thence up said creek to its head, thence in a southwest course to the head of Sill's creek, thence in a southeast course to Bee branch, crossing said branch to the head of Keith branch, thence down said branch to Long creek, thence up Long creek to the mouth of Persimmon branch, thence up the said branch to the head thereof, thence crossing the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at the twenty-five mile post in the Big Savannah, thence eastwardly to Bannerman's bridge, thence up the North East branch of the Cape Fear river to the mouth of DeRosset's creek, thence up said creek to Angola bay, thence with the Angola bay to the Duplin county line, thence with said line to the place of beginning.

Holly Township.—Beginning at a point where the Onslow county line intersects with Bott's mill creek, thence running a south-west course to the head of Merrick's creek, thence down Merrick's creek to Harrison's creek, thence down Harrison's creek to the north-east branch of the Cape Fear river, thence up the Cape Fear river to the mouth of DeRosset's creek, thence up DeRosset's creek to Angola bay, thence with the margin of Angola bay to the Duplin county line, thence east with the Duplin county line to the Onslow county line, thence south along said Onslow county line to the place of beginning.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The cable dispatch from London, published this morning, states that the London Times believes that Secretary Seward himself obstructs the settlement of the Alabama claims, but that the question will be finally and amicably adjusted under the incoming administration of Gen. Grant.

If the Times makes this statement, it does injustice to Mr. Seward, and displays ignorance of the facts, independent of the manifest interest that he has in an early settlement of the controversy, so that he may receive a just reward for his instrumentality in accomplishing this important treaty. It is well known to all familiar with Mr. Seward's official acts that he has labored diligently and energetically to bring about a final and satisfactory decision upon the Alabama claims before the present administration shall retire from office.

It was announced in these dispatches about a month ago that our government was not entirely satisfied with the details of the protocol agreed upon by our minister and the British government, and about that time received at the State Department in dispatches from Hon. Reverdy Johnson. To this may be added, further, that our minister was, in official communication sent by return steamer, informed wherein the protocol was unsatisfactory, and alterations were suggested.

Mr. Johnson was instructed to have these speedily acted upon, and to submit the result of his conference to the State Department at as early a day as practicable, and now there is reason to believe that the points of difference have been so determined as to insure a prompt ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, to which body the administration expects to submit the matter some time in the coming month.

Several radical members of Congress have unhesitatingly given their approval of the amnesty proclamation, and legislation in Congress is suggested in consonance with the spirit of that document.—Senator Ferry, it is said, will at an early day introduce a bill for the purpose of removing all disabilities whatever from persons who participated in the rebellion. Of course, as compensatory for this magnanimity, a universal suffrage amendment, and in some instances impartial suffrage amendment to the constitution, is expected.

The story told in the papers about an attempt by Senators at the close of the July session to have General Rosencrans' nomination to Mexico changed to Russia, and the refusal of the administration to act thereon, is entirely new to the President and members of the cabinet. It is not very important, probably, but the transaction as related never occurred.

Judge Busteed, whose official action in the State of Alabama is shortly to be the subject of investigation in this city, announces that he is totally opposed to the removal, for any cause and at any times, of disabilities from any and all persons who engaged in the late rebellion.

On Christmas day a number of persons of distinction, members of the Supreme Court, cabinet and military officers, etc., and private citizens, called upon President Johnson to congratulate him upon his amnesty proclamation, and the aptness of the selection of the day for its promulgation.

A Whole Family Suffocated in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.—A shocking accident occurred this morning at the house of John McDonald, in the southern section of the city. The family went to sleep in a room with a coal fire in the stove, the gas escaped into the room, and the whole family were suffocated. One daughter is dead, and another is not expected to recover,

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 30—Noon

Mrs. Sallie J. Hancock, the authoress, is in the city. She is confined to her bed from an attack of typhoid fever.

A heavy snow storm is prevailing here.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Noon.

Arrived Steamship Ashland, Hatteras and Montgomery.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec 30—P M.

Paymaster Edward Hedlow of the South Pacific Squadron, is on trial for charging gold and disbursing currency.

The officers of the Army of the Potomac meet here on Washington's birthday, for the purpose of forming a permanent society.

The President has received no official copy of the bill repealing the law forbidding militia in the Southern States.

Gen Grant and family left for the Northward at noon.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular detailing the manner whereby tobacco and snuff may be repacked, in order to meet the requirements of the law which goes into effect February 15th.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20—P M.

Sally Anderson, who was released from the execution of the death sentence by Judge Underwood, and afterwards rearrested by the Mayor, was to-day finally set free.

The County authorities made no requisition for her, the Attorney for the County putting it on the ground that if the Court made a requisition and executed her, it would be in direct disobedience of Judge Underwood's decision, and it could not try her again without conceding that all its actions since July were illegal and nugatory.

Gen. Stoneman declined to instruct the Mayor in the matter, and accordingly the prisoner was turned loose at noon to-day.

The decision of Judge Underwood under which she is freed, "is that no Judge or Clerk of a Court disqualified by the 14th amendment, is now nor has been, since the adoption of the amendment, a legal Judge or Clerk, and that the proceedings of all the courts of which they form a part are illegal.

Wm. Greanor, one of the oldest tobacco manufacturers of this city, died to-day.

Mosly Clark, born in 1747, died here yesterday at the age of 121 years and 6 months. He was a wagon driver during the revolutionary war.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—P M.

Judge Chase presided at the Morse banquet last night.

British Minister Thornton made a conciliatory speech.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—P. M.

The steamship General Meade arrived here to-day.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29—P. M.

Great preparations are progressing in the arsenal here on accout of the threatened war. Transports with supplies have been sent to Hobart Pacha's fleet.

MADRID, Dec. 30—P. M.

The government will dispatch ten thousand troops for Cuba during the month of January.

VIENNA, Dec. 30—P M.

The Presse of this city says that Greece is ready to comply with Turkey if supported by the great powers.

MADRID, Dec. 30—P M.

Marshall Pavia, recently Governor General of Madrid, is dead.

With a view of reducing the budget the suppression of thirty-seven captain generalships, governorships and bishoprics is suggested.

LONDON, Dec. 30—P M.

Parliament met to-day, the new ministers were sworn in, writs were issued for an election to fill vacancies, and adjourned to February 16th.

Reverdy Johnson has no doubt of the ratification by the Senate of the naturalization treaty.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Noon.

Money sharp at 7 ₩ cent. and commission.—Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 134¾. Five-twenties of '62, 10½.

Flour favors buyers. Wheat and Corn unchanged. Pork unsettled and firmer at $27 50.—Lurd firmer. Spirits Turpentine firm at 47 cents. Rosin steady. Freights firm.

The Trenton Gazette says: "The last survivor of the party of young ladies who strewed flowers in the path of Washington as he passed through this city, 1789, on his way to New York to assume the Presidency, is Mrs. Sarah Hand, now nearly 90 years of age, and a resident of Cape May county, and, notwithstanding her advanced age, is still vigorous and in good health. On Sunday, June 14, she walked to church at Cape May Court House and back to her residence, a distance of half a mile. The account of the beautiful and tasteful ceremony in which Mrs. Hand took part has been so often published that we need not repeat it in detail. A triumphal arch, supported on thirteen pillars was erected on the bridge over the Assappink (the Greene street bridge), with the inscription, "The defenders of the mothers will be the protectors of the daughters" and, as Washington passed under the arch, the matons and maidens strewed the 'heroe's way with flowers.' The same triumphal arch was erected in 1824, on the occasion of the reception of General Lafayette, and, if we are not mistaken, a portion of the arch is now in the possession of Benjamin S. Ashbrow."

Disraeli is tricky to the end. By resigning during the recess, he has deprived the Liberals of their generals at a critical period; for, according to custom, those members of Parliament accepting Cabinet office must resign and be re-elected, and this cannot be done until Parliament meets and issues new writs. Thus the new Ministry are not in their seats at the opening of Parliament.

Two electioneering requirements—windbags and money-bags—*Judy.*

A New York joker intimates that the ballet girls earn a bare living.

DIED,

In this city, of Consumption, after a very protracted and painful illness, on the night of December 29th, at 10½ o'clock, JANE ELIZ[illegible], wife of Wm. J. Yopp, aged 34 years and 11 months.

At the early age of thirteen she became a member of the M. E. Church South, in this city, and has been ever since a consistent Christian.

Her devotion to the cause of Christ was paramount to everything else in her character—she loved Christ best and her earthly friends second to her Saviour.

Having lived a Christian life, her death was peaceful and happy. With true maternal love she clung to her children as long as life remained, and only gave them up that she might embrace Christ.

To the very last moment, even after the power of speech had failed, she retained a perfect consciousness of all her surroundings and of her real condition. She took leave of all as if starting on a journey, and left such counsels behind as a devoted Christian wife and mother would not fail to bestow. She waits on the other shore the coming of the loved ones left behind.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₩ lb	26	@	37
BRICKS, ₩ M.	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 00	@	2 50
2nd hand	2 00	@	2 50
New	2 50	@	3 50
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	21	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,			
Java	37	@	40
Laguayra	26	@	28
Rio	19	@	24
St. Domingo	25	@	28
COTTON, ₩ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22	@	23½
Strict Mid'g to		@	23½
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₩ yd	23	@	25
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ₩ lb	7	@	10
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 15	@	1 25
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₩ yard	12	@	16
Yarn, ₩ 5 lbs	00 00	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	65	@	75
FISH, ₩ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00	@	25 00
No. 2	18 00	@	20 00
No. 3	14 00	@	16 00
Mullets	7 50	@	10 00
Herring,			
East	0 00	@	0 00
N.C.roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do cut,	8 50	@	9 00
do gross,	0 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern			
Family	9 50	@	15 50
Superfine	7 00	@	8 00
Fine	6 00	@	6 50
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50	@	12 00
Superfine	11 00	@	11 25
GLUE, ₩ lb	20	@	24
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00	@	95 00
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,			
Corn	1 05	@	1 10
Oats	75	@	90
Peas, Cow	0 95	@	1 00
Rice, rough	1 25	@	1 50
Carolina	9	@	9¼
HIDES, ₩ lb.,			
Green	9	@	9¼
Dry	12½	@	15
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35	@	1 50
Northern	00	@	1 00
IRON, ₩ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ₩ ton	140 00	@	145 00
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,	1 50	@	2 25
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	2 00	@	3 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
do Apple	2 75	@	3 00
do Peach	3 00	@	3 50
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00	@	17 00
Wide do	12 00	@	14 00
Scantling	10 00	@	12 00
LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From stor	0 00	@	0 75
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45	@	47½
do bbls	50	@	52½
Sugar house	0	@	57½
do bbls	38	@	40
Syrup, bbls	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	2 00
Tar, ₩ bbl	0 00	@	2 00
Tar, in ordr	2 30	@	2 40
Pitch, City	3 00	@	3 25
Rosin, pale	4 50	@	5 50
do No. 1	2 50	@	4 50
do No. 2	0 00	@	1 80
do No. 3	1 75	@	1 80
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal	00	@	43
NAILS, ₩ lb.,			
Cut	5 75	@	6 00
OILS, ₩ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 40	@	1 50
Machinery	1 75	@	2 00
Kerosene	38	@	40
PEA NUTS,	1 75	@	2 00
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 75	@	80
Irish, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	20	@	21
Middlings	20	@	21½
Shoulders	16	@	16
Hog round	18	@	20
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20	@	22
Middlings	17½	@	18
Shoulders	14½	@	15
Lard, N. C.	20	@	23
do North'n	15	@	20
Butter, N. C.	30	@	40
do North'n	45	@	52
Cheese	15	@	21
PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.			
City Mess	29 00	@	30 00
Thin "	26 00	@	28 00
Prime,	00 00	@	25 00
Rump	00 00	@	00 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00	@	2 00
from store	2 15	@	2 20
American	1 70	@	1 90
SUGAR, ₩ lb.,			
Cuba	13½	@	14
Porto Rico	14½	@	15
C	15½	@	16
B	16	@	16½
A	16	@	17
Crushed	17	@	17½
Soap, ₩ lb.,			
Northern,	7	@	13
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical	9½	@	10
Pale	8	@	10½
SHINGLES, ₩ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	6 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ₩ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ₩ M.,			
Shipping	11 50	@	12 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	11 00
Mill Fair	8 00	@	9 00
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

December 31, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—In the market for this article we have no change to make on former quotations. There has been a steady demand during the week, and all brought in has found ready sale, Owing to the holidays the receipts have been slim, and confined to a few small lots, reaching only 332 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Saturday	240	$3 00	2 00
Monday	22	3 00	2 00
Tuesday	50	3 00	2 00
Wednesday	70	3 00	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened on Saturday last with a fair enquiry for both coastwise and foreign shipment, and at an advance of ½ cent on previous quotations. It has since ruled firm, and parcels when offered on market have found ready purchasers, but owing to the scarcity of stock the sales for the week have been small—closing active on Wednesday at 43 cents ₩ gallon. None of consequence has been received since last review, (as is usually the case during the Christmas holidays,) and there is little or no stock remaining in first hands. The advices today are favorable, and prices have a decided advancing tendency. The sales are as follows:

Saturday	200	casks at		42	cents	per gallon.
Monday	20	"	"	42	"	"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.

Christmas!

Sound the loud timbrel!

"Blow the great fish-horn and beat the big pan." This is Christmas Day! Who cares for the whistling North wind? Who cares for the sorrow of yesterday? Who thinks of the pain to-morrow? This is Christmas Day! Let the seniors chat, and pipe, and drink. Let the juniors jump, and laugh and joke. Let the little ones chirp, and roll and kick. This is Christmas Day! Let the goblet dazzle the smiling eye. Let the smoking pudding be quickly brought. No cold dish. No cold heart. No cold eye. No harsh tongue. This is Christmas Day! Let the champagne flow. Let good cheer sing. Let sighs fly away. Let grief die out. Let hospitality shine. This is Christmas Day! Let the sweet music of the dinner-bell ring. Let Wit and Beauty skip together. Away with care. Away with sorrow. Away with repining. This is Christmas Day! Let the golden bands of brotherhood bind the land. Let voices rise in fraternity. Let joy beam forth from the clouds. This is Christmas Day! Let the edifice of the happy heart and the warmth of the social hearth brighten every eye. Let the beggar be fed. Let the naked be clad. The sorrowing be comforted. This is Christmas Day! Away with gloomy looks. Away with bitter tears. Bend the skies with your cheers. This is Christmas Day! Bring hither the sweet things, and the play things, and the song of thanksgiving, and the carol of peace. This is Christmas Day! Up, up with the banner of God. Up, up with the gladsome shout. Up, up with the glorious cry—the Christmas cry—the Godly cry, the welcome cry—This is Christmas Day!

Let us keep old merry Christmas. Christ came amid the light of joy and peace. His advent was a world of happiness, a sun of felicity. His presence is health. Away with neglect of the poor. Comfort them. Away with hatred of each other. Away with it. Not so did the Saviour mild, the child of Heaven born. He is the *comforter*. He is cheer and the holy wine. For him

"—— Idume's spicy forests blow,
And seeds of gold in Ophir and mountains glow.
See Heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day."

Let the East be flooded with the glad hearts of glad men. Let the West be rendered deaf in chanting their joyous canticles. Let the North expand to the magnanimous swellings of an honest and fraternal feeling. Let the South be spicy with the bloom and the fragrance of her own eternal glow of Summer heat and delighted face. Shout, shout the glad carol. Let the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, the beasts of the field hear, and stand in speaking attention to the wondrous sound of men. Hear, hear the angels sing:—

"The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away;
But fix'd His word. His saving power remains;
Thy realm forever lasts, thy own Messiah reigns."

Cheer, cheer with the angels, the seraphs and the cherubs, and thunder forth again and again—This is Christmas Day!

Daily Journal 25th.

Justice.

This is a Republic where the Will of the People is the Law of the Land.—General GRANT.

Answer Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the rest of those States wherein the bayonet has been made the Executioner and the sword the Judge; wherein the voice of the people has been scouted, and their throats grappled with an iron demon-grasp. Republic! People! Law! Land! Vapid sounds. The tyrants at Washington will dispense Justice! Their dear Reconstruction measures are the very quintescence of Liberty and Truth! GRANT will no doubt "let us have peace." He would not disturb us for the world. He repeats the well known sentence, *the will of the people is the law of the land.* He probably means the will of *his* people, the *gens d'Armee*, is the law which rules more than a third of the entire country. We are not blind. The army actually gives law to the whole country. Some people will smile at this. It is nevertheless true. This is Justice! It is Liberty! It is the Will of the People! It is the Law of the Land! We hope U. S. G. will deal more liberally with us. His *Will* will evidently be something. In thee, O General, we put our trust. Let us never be confounded.

The American Odd Fellow.

A monthly magazine for the Fraternity and the home Circle. New York: John W. Orr, 96 Nassau St., $2 per year. We have received the December issue of this widely-circulated publication, and notice among its varied contents, many valuable contributions; among them: The Misanthrope's Dream—a graphic and thrilling story of the Great West; How our Ancestors lived; Gems of Odd Fellowship; Memories of American Authors; Casuals; The Rising Generation; Mutual Benefit Societies; Odd Fellow's Hall, San Francisco, Cal., illustrated; Grand Lodge Visitations; Ladies' Department; An Odd Fellow Abroad; Official Communications; Correspondence Odd Fancies; Poetry; Miscellany, &c., &.

Another Watch.

The Senate reporter of the *Standard*, one Lieut. H. L. Pike, we learn from that paper, has had a fine gold watch presented him by friends in the Senate. Verily it grows fashionable to present watches purchased with the people's money. Such expensive presents, however, can well be afforded at $8 per diem—not to speak of certain loans (?) made and private funds raised by virtue of votes for the ruin of the State by appropriations of railroad bonds. By the above presentation the big puff of many so-called Senators, who disgrace the capitol by their presence, is now fully explained. It seems to have been a bid, and surely the price is no little for the endeavor to make worthlessness appear as merit and clothe filth with new linen.

Negro Suffrage.

We have labored earnestly and faithfully to prevent universal negro suffrage from being fastened upon this State. We did so from no prejudices to the race; from no wish to deprive them of any right or privilege to which they were entitled or which were necessary to protect them in their rights of person and property. We appealed in the face of the prejudices of our people to grant them the right to testify in the Courts, when we met opposition from Governor Holden, Superintendent-of-Public-Works Harris, Senator-and-Militia-Major-General Jones, and other favorite leaders and office-holders of the Radical party of the present day. We favored it upon principle and because it was right and proper, if not absolutely necessary, that they should be allowed to testify in the Courts. Witnesses should be judged by their credibility and intelligence, and not by the color of their skins. This right was given to them after a desperate struggle, in the face of the votes of almost every friend whom Governor Holden had in the Legislature, several of whom now hold high and lucrative seats in the Radical synagogue by the votes of this same race which they attempted to proscribe.

We in like manner opposed negro suffrage upon principle. We knew before the experiment was tried, as surely as we are convinced now, that there was not enough intelligence or independence among them to exercise the elective franchise for their own or their country's good. We knew that they would be used by designing, and too frequently by bad men, for selfish purposes. Where they were in excess, the responsibility of the representative to his constituents, which is needed even to keep good men at all times reminded of their duties, would be destroyed. Men who owed their election to the ignorance and prejudices of the electors, would want one of the highest incentives of representatives. Nay, those who represent only the more ignorant and ignoble portion of the community are apt to lose their own self-respect, if they ever had any to lose, and degenerate into political thieves and plunderers, if to plunder and rob were not the original motives of their conduct.

We have only to refer to the members of the present General Assembly—for we always like to give application to our remarks—to furnish a "local habitation and a name" to our observations—as evidence of the total disqualification of the negro to exercise the elective franchise. In the history of no State or country can a parallel be furnished of such entire and utter incompetency and dishonesty in representatives than is presented in the Legislature of North Carolina. Such reckless extravagance, such wanton misrepresentation, such contemptuous disregard of local and general interests, such wholesome bribery, corruption, plundering, robbery and stealing, is without limit, as it is without precedent. A generous rivalry between sections for the honorable favors of the State has ended in a corpartnership to deplete the Treasury. Debates in which the learning and integrity of North Carolina combatted in friendly and manly strife for the weal of the State, has now depreciated into petty and disreputable quarrels among *pals* for a division of the spoils. Ignorance, corruption and irresponsibility struts with brazen effrontery in Halls where once intelligence, integrity and responsibility modestly held sway.

The conduct of the New Hanover members furnishes probably the most glaring illustration of the incompetency of the negro to vote intelligently and without prejudice. Abbott, and his successor French, and Estes, who were elected almost exclusively by the votes of negroes, have shown the most wanton and michievous indifference to the welfare of their own county and section. There has been no scheme to injure the commerce and the railroads of this city, to lessen the value of the property and to deplete our population, which has not had an earnest, if not an honest, advocate in them. They have taken the lead in urging the appropriations of vast sums for roads in direct conflict with our interests—yea, have wilfully violated their own chosen constitution to do so. Against the solemn protest of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, of which Estes is a State Director, he is still endeavoring to place the Chatham Railroad bonds on the markets again.

These men know that if they were responsible to an intelligent constituency there would be no party discipline sufficient to save them from political death. Yet the poor negroes, who must be seriously injured by the votes and influence of such men, will adhere to them from ignorance and prejudice. They know this and cowardly take advantage of it to strike a lick at the welfare of the very people whose prosperity is linked with those whose votes give them the power thus to stab it.

Such are some of the evil results of negro suffrage—evils which cannot be corrected until experience and education qualify this race to use the ballot with independence and without prejudice. This power has been violently and illegally conferred upon them against the judgment of the better class of whites, and we believe prejudicial to their own interest and that of the State. We are the last to advocate any violent prohibition of this privilege. The evil, for such we honestly believe it to be, must work out its own end, and the disasters which it entails must be borne with that fortitude and adherence to principle which have animated our people in other trying ordeals.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868.

The passage of the bill for the distribution of arms to the "loyal" militia of certain of the Southern States by the House a few days ago, without question from those of the North Carolina delegation who opposed it with so much earnestness at the last session, may occasion some surprise. It will be recollected that the venerable Boyden on that occasion raised his voice against it, and his patriotic appeal to the majority not to arm one portion of the people of his State against the other, and thus inaugurate a neighborhood war that must inevitably result in its utter desolation, did credit both to his head and his heart. Col. Dockery also opposed it in an able speech, and it is not doubted that to the influence of these two gentlemen the inhabitants of those afflicted communities are indebted, in a great degree, for the failure of the iniquitous measure and exemption from its fearful consequences.

When the bill was before the House the other day, Col. Dockery was confined to his bed, and Mr. Boyden's seat was so located and the confusion so great that he could not hear what was being done, and did not know that it had passed until he saw it in the papers. It is fair to presume that the bill could not have been suffered to pass without their challenge had it not been for these unpropitious circumstances.

The illness of Col. Dockery has kept him in bed for a week past, which is especially unfortunate in view of the fact that it was his intention to press his bill for the removal of the political disabilities of several Carolinians, among whom was Senator Purdie, and which failed, I believe, for want of his *personal* influence, and Mr. Purdie, I suppose, has suffered the threatened injustice of the Legislature.

In placing these facts to the credit of the gentlemen mentioned, it is hardly necessary that I should state that the same *political* gulf exists between them and myself that separates the two parties, but thus far, I have found them liberal in their views, and always ready to do all in their power to further the interests of their State, and it is a pleasure as well as a duty to say so.

Congress met yesterday and adjourned till 5th proximo, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted. The meeting was sparsely attended, most of the members having gone off to enjoy their Christmas elsewhere. Washburne (E. B.) was in the chair, by the request of the Speaker, who has gone to Springfield, Mass., to spend Christmas—and thus had an opportunity of showing how well he could fill the place soon to be vacated by Mr. Colfax, and it is thought to have been with a view to this that he was selected. No business was done, and the only important development was the utter unfitness of Grant's late "keeper" for the Speakership. By the way, this position is exciting much attention, and candidates increase daily. Blaine, of Maine, has been in the field for months, and has disgusted many members by his persistent electioneering—his chances, once fair, are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and Dawes, of Massachusetts, is looming up, but the end is not yet.

It is now very generally believed that the President will shortly issue a proclamation granting amnesty to all excepted classes, and that the Davis farce will be ended and Breckinridge, and Thompson, and other exiles will thereby be permitted to return to the country they have loved and honored.

Mr. Johnson can do nothing that will more certainly link the Southern people to him with "hooks of steel," than so liberal and just a measure would, and it is hoped that rumor is not at fault in reference to it.

Ex-Gov. Letcher and Col. Jno. B. Baldwin, of Virginia, are in town.

ST TOD.

From the Wilmington Post.

An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the act of the General Assembly ratified the 1st day of February, 1866, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Wilmington," be amended, so that the thirteenth section of the above recited act shall read as follows: that all penalties and fines whatever relating to the city, imposed by an ordinance or regulation of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city or by any ordinance or regulation of the commissioners of the town of Wilmington, heretofore made, or by any act or ordinance hereafter passed, or by any act heretofore passed, shall be recoverable before the Judge of the Special Court of the city of Wilmington, and from any judgment of the said Judge for any penalty or fine or other cause of action, of which he may have jurisdiction, the party dissatisfied may appeal to the Supreme Court in like manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed in appeals from the Superior Court of this State.

Sec. 2. That so much of the 14th section of the above recited act as may be repugnant to, and in conflict with this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be taxed against each defendent upon conviction or submission, or who may be adjudged to pay a fine or penalty, the same costs as are now taxed in like cases in the Superior Court for process and service of the same and for the judgment. And all such costs, penalties and fines recoverable and paid as aforesaid, shall be paid by the Clerk of said Court to the Treasurer of the city for the use of said city.

Sec. 4. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Wilmington shall pay to the Clerk of said Court, a reasonable compensation in all cases in which the city may be a party, and allow to the Judge such additional sum as they may, in their judgment, deem just and reasonable, not less than five hundred nor exceeding one thousand dollars per annum as compensation for his services in the trial of the above named causes.

Sec. 5. That the Judge of said special courts shall hold the said court daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), and shall have all the power and perform the duties of a Justice of the Peace, and shall receive the same fees as are now or may be hereafter allowed to Justices of the Peace where there shall be no jury trial:

Provided, that no fees shall be allowed said Judge upon the trial of violations of the city Ordinances, or any acts relating thereto, and that the said Judge shall be declared to be the Special Magistrate of the city of Wilmington, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. That the poor tax levied by the County Commissioners for the support of the indigent of the county of New Hanover which may be levied or assessed upon citizens of the city of Wilmington and their property in the city, shall be collected and paid to the Treasurer of said city by the Sheriff of New Hanover county, and he shall be required to keep a separate and distinct account of said tax levied or assessed as aforesaid, and upon default or failure to pay the same at the time and times that he may be required so to do, it shall be lawful for the city of Wilmington to institute suit upon such Sheriff's official bonds for the recovery of the same, so due the city, by motion before the Judge of the Superior Court after twenty day notice of the motion to the said Sheriff and his securities.

Sec. 7. That the city Marshal shall no longer collect the city tax, and the same shall be collected by a tax collector, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen for that purpose, who are required to fix his salary and fees, and the tax collector so appointed shall be the city Treasurer, and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office of Tax Collector and Treasurer, be required to enter into bond, with approved security, payable to the city of Wilmington, in such sum as the Mayor and Aldermen shall prescribe, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as tax collector for the city of Wilmington, and the faithfully accounting for, and paying into the Treasury, all monies that may or shall be received by him by virtue of his office, and for any failure in office, it shall and may be lawful for the city of Wilmington to move for judgement before the Judge of the Superior Court for the Fourth Judicial District, against said tax collector and his securities, for all monies which he has failed to pay over as required by this act. Provided, ten days notice in writing of the motion shall have been previously given.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Marshal of the city of Wilmington to discharge the duties of Street Commissioner, and any other duty that may be assigned him by the Mayor and Aldermen, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That all officers appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, shall hold their respective offices for such term as the Mayor and Aldermen may prescribe, removable, however, at the will of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Sec. 10. That the Mayor and Aldermen may cause an assessment of the real estate of the city at such times and in such manner as they may deem expedient, and shall have power to tax all subjects of taxation, which are now liable to be taxed either by State or county, under existing laws or any laws that may be hereafter enacted; and if any person shall render on account of their personal property, liable to taxation, which, in the judgment of the Mayor or Aldermen is below the value, it shall be the duty of said Mayor and Aldermen to appoint three freeholders, to assess and value the same according to the true cash value of said property; and levy the tax according to said valuation made by said freeholders.

Sec. 11. That the ninth section of the above recited Act be amended so as to require the city Marshal to execute a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, instead of fifteen thousand dollars as now prescribed by said section

Sec. 12. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen of the city to borrow money for the necessary expenses of the city, and issue their bonds for the same, by which the faith and credit of the city shall be bound, and the Mayor and Aldermen shall assess and levy a tax for the payment of such bonds, with the interest thereon.

Sec. 13. That the bonds hereby authorized to be issued shall be numbered, and shall be made payable to bearer, and the Mayor and Aldermen shall require the Clerk of the city to record said bonds so issued in a book to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be recorded the number, date and amount of said bonds. And to whom issued, and for what purpose the same may be issued.

Sec. 14. That the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by ballot three assessors, and shall, in such a manner as the said Board of Aldermen may determine by any by-laws made for the purpose, define their duties and fix their compensation.

Sec. 15. The qualified voters of each Ward shall, at the annual municipal election, elect by ballot one person in their respective Wards, who shall be a resident of the Ward, to be an assistant assessor. And it shall be the duty of the person so elected to furnish the assessors with all the needful information relative to the persons and property taxable in their respective Wards. And they shall be sworn to a faithful performance of their duty.

Sec. 16. The persons to be chosen by the Board of Aldermen as assessors as hereinbefore provided, shall constitute the Board of Assessors, and for the valuation of property and the assessment of taxes within the corporate limits of the city, shall exercise such powers and be subject to such duties and liabilities as the said Board of Aldermen may by any by-laws determine, and they shall be sworn to a faithful performance of their duties.

Sec. 17. All taxes shall be assessed in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State. Provided, however, that the Board of Aldermen may establish further or additional provisions for the collection thereof.

Sec. 18. The Board of Assessors shall have a Clerk, to be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen, who shall receive a salary not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum. It shall de the duty of said Clerk to make a list of all taxes assessed by the Board of Assessors, also all special and license taxes that may be imposed by the Mayor and Aldermen, said list to be made in duplicate, the clerk to retain one copy, and deliver the other to the tax Collector, taking his receipt therefor.

Sec. 19. The Board of Aldermen shall in such a manner as they may determine, by any by-law, appoint or elect all subordinate officers not herein otherwise directed for the municipal year for which said Board of Aldermen are elected, define their duties, fix their compensation in cases where such duties and compensation shall not be defined and fixed by the laws of the State.

Sec. 20. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall, as the laws of the State or the orders of the State Board of Education may direct, provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the city between the ages of six and twenty-one years, for at least four months in every year: and if the said Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirement, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and they shall be liable to indictment and prosecution.

Sec. 21. Biennially there shall be elected by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, a committee to consist of one citizen from each ward of the city, who shall have charge of the public schools of said city, and shall be known as the School committee of the city of Wilmington. The duties of the aforesaid committee shall be such as are prescribed by the laws of the State, for township school committees, and said committee shall serve without pay.

Sec. 22. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall biennially elect some responsible and well qualified person as Superintendent of the free public schools of said city, at a salary not less than $50 per month, to be paid from the city treasury.

Sec. 23. The aforesaid City Superintendent shall act under the direction of the city school committee: also he shall faithfully observe and execute all rules, regulations and orders prescribed by the General Assembly, or the State Board of Education for the conduct of Free Public Schools and before entering on the discharge of the duties of his office shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State for all who are elected to office.

Sec. 24. That an election for Mayor and Aldermen shall be held annually on the first Monday in January, under such rules as are hereinafter prescribed. The Mayor shall hold his office for one year from the second Monday in January, and until his successor shall be qualified: Of the two persons to be elected as Aldermen from each of the four wards on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1869, one of them shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1870, and until his successor shall be qualified, and the Mayor shall of the two persons so elected as Aldermen from each ward, determine by lot, who shall hold his office for the longer, and who for the shorter term: At the place of holding said election, the Mayor shall declare who has been elected Mayor and Aldermen as aforesaid, and in the event of a tie between two or more persons having the largest number of votes, the Mayor shall by lot determine who is elected: Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner effect or repeal the provisions of an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention entitled "An ordinance amending the Charter of the city of Wilmington;" but that the same shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 25. That sec. 17 of that act of incoporation of the city of Wilmington is hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint, at least ten days before the annual election, three registers for each ward, who shall for the five days preceding the Sunday preceding the election, and on the day of the election, at some convenient place in their respective wards, register the voters of the city, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Mayor or Aldermen; said registers shall also act as inspectors of election, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and they shall make the returns to said Mayor and Aldermen, who shall notify the persons elected of their election.

Sec. 27. That the fifth section of the aforesaid act of incorporation, after the words "General Assembly" on the twenty-first line, be amended so as to read as follows: "That there shall be provided by the city one box for each of the four wards and places of election in which the votes for Mayor and the Aldermen for their respective wards shall be deposited, and the voters of all the city shall vote for the Mayor and all the Aldermen on one ballot or slip of paper.

Sec. 28. That all laws and clauses of laws conflicting with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 29. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified Dec. 18th, 1868.

CAPTIONS

Of Laws and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State at its present Session.

ACTS.

1. An act in regard to obtaining license to practice law in this State. [Provides that all persons who have heretofore obtained license from the Supreme Court to practice in the late County Courts shall be allowed to practice in the Superior Courts.]

2. An act to provide for the collection of taxes in Carteret county for the year 1868. (The tax lists were not furnished the sheriff, and in consequence the county is without means of supporting the poor and for the county purposes. This act authorizes the Commissioners to furnish the list and the sheriff to collect taxes.)

3. An act to incorporate the N. C. Mutual Home Insurance Company. (Creates certain parties a body corporate under this name, to insure against loss by fire, lightning or tornado. Requires the deposit of $20,000 with Public Treasurer and a subscribed capital stock of $100,000 before any policy is issued, and authorizes the issue of policies on the mutual and Stock plans.)

4. An act to provide for the registration of voters in all special elections in the State. (Allows all persons heretofore registered to vote in all special elections, and requires all other persons to register before voting, subject to all the requirements of the general registration law of the State.)

5. An act to incorporate the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. (Authorizes a capital stock not exceeding $1,000,000, and requires $25,000 to be subscribed before the Company can organize. Purpose of the Company: Erecting saw mills, planing mills and all kinds of machinery, for the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, barrels, boxes and agricultural implements.)

6. An act for the relief of James F. White former Sheriff of Gaston county.—(Authorizes the collection of arrearages of taxes for 1866-'67, provided that he shall not collect from any person who makes affidavit that he has already paid. Authority ceases July 1, 1869.)

7. An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad Company. [Authorizes the construction of the road from such a point on the South Carolina line as may be selected to a point on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad at or near Wadesboro', with the privilege of extending the same across the track of said road to the North Carolina Railroad at or near Salisbury. Allows the Company five years to complete road and changes name to Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Company. Provides against discrimination in favor of either N. C. or S. C. Railroad.]

8. An act for the relief of P. T. Massey and E. G. Hill, of Johnston county. [Parties had been amerced in sum of $1,000 for non payment of taxes. This act remits the judgment and allows their fees.]

9. An act to provide for the holding of municipal elections in North Carolina.—[Prohibits non-residents from voting in municipal elections, and ten days residence constitutes a qualified voter.]

10. An act for the relief of James Rumley, late Clerk of the County Court of Carteret. [Releases him from judgment for failing to return to State Auditor abstract of taxables.]

11. An act to re-enact and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of State bonds to and for the Tarboro' and Williamston Railroad Company, and the Chatham Railroad Company.

12. An act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

13. An act to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

1. Resolutions in favor of Sheriffs. (Allows 10 cents mileage for each mile traveled for making election returns.)

2. Resolution allowing mileage and per diem to members banned by the Fourteenth Amendment.

3. Resolution for recess from December 21, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869.

4. Resolution providing a Committee of Investigation.

5. Resolution on Tobacco tax. [Requests Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have said tax reduced to 10 cents per pound.]

6. Resolution for relief of James Cansler, Sheriff of Macon county. (Releases him from penalty for non-payment of taxes in the time prescribed by law.)

7. Resolution in favor of the Clerk of Haywood County Court. [Releases him from judgment of $1,000 for failing to make due return of abstract of taxation to the Public Auditor.]

8. Resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate the management of the bank of North Carolina and bank of Cape Fear. [Empowers the committee to examine books, employ counsel, and send for persons and papers, and report what legislation is necessary or practicable to secure the best interest of the State in these institutions.]

9. Resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into all the facts attending the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary and other property, with power to send for persons, swear witnesses, and report on or before January 15, 1869.

Wilmington District—First Round.

Magnolia and Kenansville, at Magnolia	January	7, 9 and	10
Clinton, at Clinton	"	16 "	17
Cokesbury, at Academy	"	23 "	24
Wilmington, Fifth Street	"	30 "	31
Bladen, at Centre	February	6 "	7
Elizabeth, at Wayman	"	13 "	14
Whiteville, at Whiteville	"	20 "	21
Smithville, at Zion	"	27 "	28
Onslow	March	6 "	7
Topsail, at Rocky Point	"	13 "	14
Wilmington, Front Street	"	20 "	21

The District Stewards will please meet me at the Parsonage in Wilmington, on Tuesday, February 2d, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Let every pastoral charge be represented.

L. S. BURKHEAD P. E.

STATE NEWS

MEETING OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In accordance with previous notice, a considerable number of the Judges and Attorneys of North Carolina met in the Senate Chamber, at 2 o'clock P M on Wednesday.

On motion of Jas M McCorkle, Esq, the Hon T R Caldwell was called to the Chair, and on motion of Judge J M Cloud, J M McCorkle Esq. was appointed Secretary.

Judge Cloud stated that the object of the meeting was to interchange views with the Code Commissioners, and to make such suggestions in regard to changing the Code of Civil Procedure as were deemed necessary. He also called the attention of the meeting to several sections of the Code, which, in his oppion, required amendment, and concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet on the 7th of January next, and that the Chairman appoint eight members of the Bench and Bar of the State, who are requested to report to said adjourned meeting what benefical amendments, not inconsistent with the Constitution, can be made to the Code of Civil rocedure.

An interesting discussion followed, which was participated in by Hons W B Rodman, J W Orsborne and V C Barringer, J M Cloud, W M Robbins and J M McCorkle Esqrs.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, when the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as members of said committee, to wit: Chief Justice R M Pearson, Justices Reade and Dick, Hons W H Battle, B F Moore, A S Merrimon and S F Phillips, and W H Bailey, Esq.

An enteresting and able communication was read from Chief Justice Pearson, which, on motion of Hon A Mitchell, was referred to the above committee.

W M Robbins, Esq, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the members of the Legal Profession of North Carolina be requested to communicate such views as they think useful, in reference to the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on that subject, appointed by this meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the *Sentinel* and *Standard* for publication, and the other newspapers of the State were requested to copy, when the meeting adjourned till the 7th of January next.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

STOCK FARM—DESIRABLE ENTERPRISE.—It will be observed, by the advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Jenkins & Skiles have inaugurated a most important enterprise at Thomasville, viz: A Stock Farm for the purpose of breeding and shipping improved stock. They are only prepared to furnish the Chester hogs at present, but their object and purpose are to supply improved Fowls, Cattle and Sheep by the coming Spring. The Stock they have is warranted to be as good and pure as the United States affords. Some of it was on exhibition at the late Henderson Fair, and received the first premium.

We regard this enterprise as a most important step in the right direction and can not too earnestly commend Messrs. Jenkins and Skiles for inaugurating it. Let our farmers and others at once give it a helping hand. The introduction of superior stock on all our farms will be a new source of wealth and improvement that will tell on the general prosperity.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE DAILY CAROLINA OBSERVER is the name of a new Daily General Newspaper, proposed to be started in Charlotte, N. C., about the middle of January, provided sufficient encouragement be given, by Smith, Watson & Co. Its editorial columns will be sustained by contributions from Mrs. Fanny Downing, Col. H. C. Jones, and other writers of note. They will also issue as soon as possible a Tri-Weekly and Weekly transcript of the same.

Terms: Daily, one year, $6 00, Tri-Weekly, one year, $3 50, Weekly one year, $2 00.

Success to the enterprise.

HOMICIDE AT GREENSBORO'.—We learn that a negro man named Antony was stabbed in a grog-shop in Greensboro', on Wednesday afternoon, by a white man named Osburn, and died shortly thereafter. Both parties were intoxicated.

SUPERVISOR BENNETT.—General Bennett, who has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the States of North and South Carolina seems to be in trouble. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "Supervisor Bennett of the Carolina District has been ordered to Washington, to answer charges against him—in effect, that he procured his appointment by forged recommendations."

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Capt. R. A. Shotwell has disposed of the Western *Vindicator* to Maj. L. P. Erwin, who assumes Editorial control. Capt. S. made the *Vindicator* a sprightly and interesting paper, and we have no doubt that Major Erwin will render it equally so.

The Rev. J. B. Bobbitt takes charge of the *Episcopal Methodist*,—the Rev. H. T. Hudson retiring. Mr. H. has labored earnestly in the interest of the paper and conducted it with ability and Christian zeal. Mr. Bobbitt has our best wishes for his success.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

SWISS IMMIGRANTS.—The *Standard's* great hullabaloo about the "shameful treatment of immigrants" on the Atkinson plantation, near Goldsboro', proves to be the same atrocious canard that everybody supposed it would. The statement is pronounced false by Mr. Atkinson in a letter in the *Sentinel*, with which a refutation of the charges signed by twenty-six of the Swiss immigrants is published.

THE CHARLOTTE TRAGEDY.—In alluding to this late melancholy occurrence, the Charlotte *Democrat* says "the testimony before the Coroner's inquest shows the murder to have been unprovoked and most brutal and *premeditated*. Not a particle of evidence was produced to show that Mr. Gleason assaulted the negro in any way whatever. A colored policeman and two or three other colored men have been committed to jail as accomplices in the murder."

A VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT to set fire to the Market was discovered by officer McGregor about 8 o'clock last night. A quantity of tarred rope, &c., had been thrown on the roof and there ignited; only the timely discovery prevented a conflagration.

Newbern *Republican*, 23d.

FORTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—A correspondent gives us the gratifying intelligence, in another column, that R. L. Beall, Esq., the Democratic candidate in this District, has been triumphantly elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the unlawful exclusion of Maj. Avery. His majority is considerably larger than that given for Seymour and Blair in the District, and in T. R. Caldwell's own county, although he left his official duties to interfere in the election, the Radical majority is greatly reduced. The people of the 41st District have thus signally rebuked the arbitrary and illegitimate action of the Senate in the case of Mr. Avery.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1868.

Dear Journal:—A meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville was held in the Town Hall on the 16th inst. (Wednesday), for the purpose of nominating a white Democratic candidate for the office of Mayor, in the election to take place on the 4th of next month. The choice fell, by unanimous vote, upon our much esteemed and valued citizen, R. W. Hardie, ex-Sheriff of the county. Alas! how bootless such an effort to wrest our town from the grasp of ignorance, and corruption, and vileness! On the very day of the meeting the Raleigh papers contained in the proceedings of the General Assembly the substance of a bill designed to deprive a large portion of our good citizens of their rights, and to violate the charter of the town. It has since passed both Houses, and I am stating only the fact when I declare that, by it, the larger portion of our merchants and property-owners, who pay the bulk of the town and county taxes, and without whose aid Cumberland would be impoverished by thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands—of dollars, are not permitted to have a voice in the selection of municipal officers! The Lillys, Steele, Williams, Myrover, Troy, Haigh, Pearce, Hinsdale, Smith, Worth, Utley, Glover, Matthews, and many others not called to mind now, who for years past have devoted their time and means to the establishment of their own and the community's prosperity; who own much of the real estate, help to sustain the credit, and bear the financial burdens of the town, are banned! And this, too, when every dirty negro who loafs about the market place for a day or two can go to the polls and deposit a Radical vote! For who is to say where, and for how long, such beings have been abiding? This misfortune applies to Wilmington as well as Fayetteville; but we, particularly, are outraged, for, as you are perhaps aware, the real or financial unhealthiness of the town proper has rendered the practice of living on Haymount or in other suburbs of the town very common with those doing business here.

Some time since, you will remmember, I mentioned in one of my letters a suit which was alleged to be about to be brought against the "Eagle," published here, for libel and defamation of the character of Judge Buxton. A suit *has* been brought of that character by and against the said parties, though it is somewhat different in character to what was at first supposed.—Instead of being a civil, it has taken the form of a criminal, action, in which the penalty against a defendant would be not damages, but fine or imprisonment. A good many rumors are afloat concerning this case, but with these I have nothing to do. I only know that a preliminary examination has been held before magistrates, and the editor and one of the proprietors of the "Eagle" have been brought forward as defendants. The counsel for the plaintiff is Wm. B. Wright, Esq.; for the defendants, Messrs. T. C. and B. Fuller. It is said that the "Eagle" can bring a very strong counter-suit for libel, with some stunning points; but this is an *on dit* of which I know nothing. Should the affair progress and actually come to trial, it will eertainly be novel and interesting.

We are now looking with much anxiety to the action of the North Carolina Legislature regarding the appropriation of funds to Internal Improvements. It would appear that at length we are about to have the aid proffered to us which will be requisite to extend our Western Railroad to some point (Salisbury probably) on the North Carolina Road. Such is the extreme weakness of human morality, that those deeply interested in the success of any scheme are little inclined to cavil at the mode of accomplishing it. But I must confess that I can but look with anxiety and foreboding at the spectacle of recklessness and prodigality in the administration of both National and State government.—Essential as the development of our resources undoubtedly is, and important as uninterrupted communication with the great markets of the world is to prosperity and wealth, a contemplation of the already vast debt with which the country has to deal, and the grievous taxes already imposed, may well cause hesitation and trembling at a further involvement where the issue is in the least uncertain. The party in power has somewhat improved on the former motto of faction—"Rule or Ruin." Its maxim undoubtedly is: "Rule by ruining." It is true that those in authority issue written and printed counsel, full of the wisdom of wordiness. Our "bright light" at the State helm recommends "rigid economy in the administration of the government!" What absurd platitudes! What mean mockery! Hosts of paid officers, large salaries for sinecures, $100,000 for the site of a penitentiary, a committee in the General Assembly "nosing" out bribery and corruption (who of the "loil" host at Raleigh is not shaking in his shoes?), a dreadful ten-figured debt, increasing every day—all this is *rigid economy!*

The big, bluffy clerk, Byrnes, at Raleigh, who was allowed to play the tyrant here for awhile, and who, at a past election, posted negro guards around the court house, will, it is thought, be the next President of our railroad. Well, if we get the aid a Radical must certainly get the office—that is part of the plan, and one Radical is about as acceptable as another. But if Byrne's office puts him anywhere near the funds they will be *leveled* as fast as the road.

Our market has been well supplied for the past two or three weeks with provisions. I have lately seen as fine beef here as can be found anywhere, and selling low—six cents for fore and seven cents for hind-quarter. I passed the store of Mr. E. P. Powers, on Upper Hay street, a few days since, and noted on the stalls in front of his door, fine hogs, beef, venison, wild and domestic turkies, ducks, chickens, besides eggs, opossums, squirrels, &c., galore. A good many deer and turkies have been sent down to you, and we get in exchange the inlander's great and rare luxury—the oyster.

Our people have been plesed to welcome on a short visit our patriotic and valued former citizen, Mr. E. J. Hale, Sr. He is looking well, and from what I have learned, is very successful in the change he has made to New